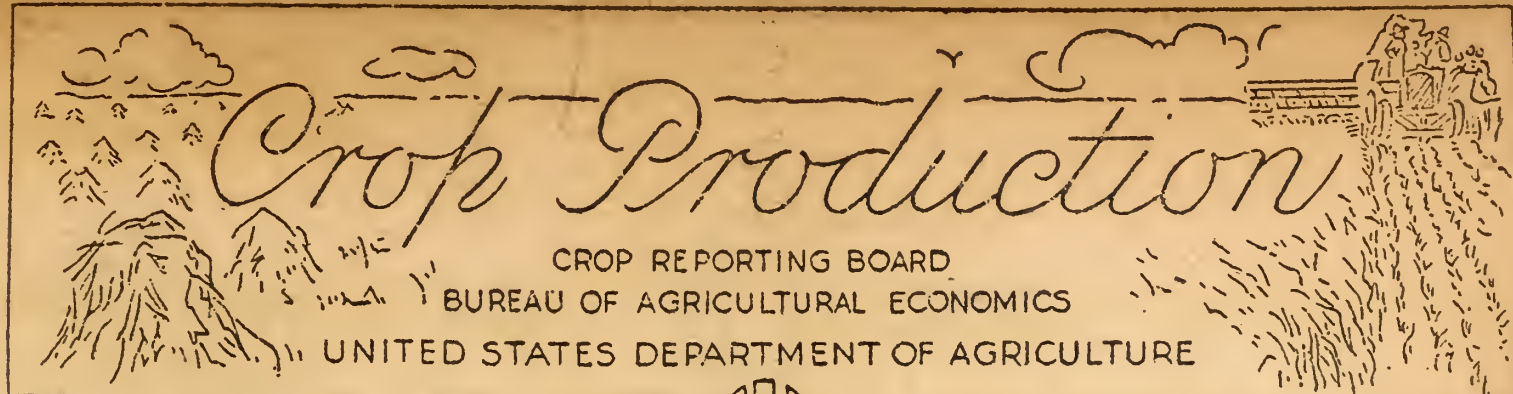


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Release:-- July 10, 1944



3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

JULY 1, 1944

Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following
States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field
cooperating State agencies.

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1944	1944 Percent of 1943
	Average 1933-42	1943		
Corn, all.....	92,355	94,790	97,519	102.9
Wheat, all.....	53,706	50,554	60,884	120.4
Winter.....	38,163	33,952	41,864	123.3
All spring.....	15,544	16,602	19,020	114.6
Durum.....	2,377	2,130	2,218	104.1
Other spring.....	13,166	14,472	16,802	116.1
Oats.....	35,597	38,449	39,664	103.2
Barley.....	11,485	14,702	12,668	86.2
Rye.....	3,344	2,777	2,325	83.7
Flaxseed.....	2,048	5,867	3,079	52.5
Rice.....	1,036	1,500	1,477	98.5
Sorghums.....	14,032	16,005	16,596	103.7
Cotton ^{1/}	28,189	21,942	20,472	93.3
Hay, all tame.....	57,049	61,016	60,427	99.0
Hay, wild.....	11,928	13,401	13,904	103.8
Hay, clover & timothy ^{2/} ...	19,936	20,621	21,252	103.1
Hay, alfalfa.....	13,688	14,983	14,377	96.0
Beans, dry edible.....	1,756	2,400	2,162	90.1
Peas, dry field.....	266	795	716	90.1
Soybeans ^{3/}	8,016	14,762	14,254	96.6
Cowpeas ^{3/}	3,162	2,266	1,741	76.8
Peanuts ^{3/}	2,402	5,082	4,169	82.0
Velvetbeans ^{3/}	141	135	106	78.5
Potatoes.....	3,045	3,322	3,013	90.7
Sweetpotatoes.....	793	889	824	92.8
Tobacco.....	1,534	1,449	1,686	116.3
Sorgo for sirup.....	240	205	189	92.2
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....	281	316	304	96.3
Sugarcane for sirup.....	134	129	133	103.1
Sugar beets.....	852	548	597	108.9
Hops.....	34	33	37	112.3

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1933-42		1943		1944	
	Per- cent ^{4/}	1,000 bushels	Per- cent ^{4/}	1,000 bushels	Per- cent ^{4/}	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain	26.4	574,054	28.0	799,235	20.7	570,435
Oats	15.9	167,024	17.4	235,060	16.3	186,574
Wheat (old crop)	9.6	73,031	19.7	192,336	12.3	102,533
Soybeans	---	---	7.3	13,744	5.6	11,018

^{1/} Acreage in cultivation July 1. ^{2/} Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
^{3/} Grown alone for all purposes. ^{4/} Percent of previous year's crop.

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1944
(Continued)

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1933-42	1943	Indicated	Average 1933-42	1943	Indicated	
			July 1, 1944			June 1, : 1944	July 1, 1944
Corn, all.....bu.	25.8	32.5	30.6	2,369,384	3,076,159	-----	2,980,136
Wheat, all..... "	14.1	16.5	18.5	760,199	836,298	1,034,785	1,127,822
Winter..... "	15.0	15.6	18.9	570,675	529,606	714,148	793,086
All spring... "	12.2	18.5	17.6	189,524	306,692	320,637	334,736
Durum..... "	11.2	17.0	16.3	27,413	36,204	34,276	36,051
Other spring "	12.4	18.7	17.8	162,112	270,488	286,361	298,685
Oats..... "	28.6	29.8	29.8	1,028,280	1,143,867	1,193,410	1,183,236
Barley..... "	21.7	21.9	23.8	256,350	322,187	299,533	301,811
Rye..... "	11.7	11.1	12.6	40,446	30,781	31,608	29,362
Flaxseed..... "	7.7	8.9	8.6	17,180	52,008	-----	26,541
Rice..... "	48.1	46.7	47.4	49,626	70,025	-----	70,052
Hay, all tame..ton	1.32	1.43	1.42	75,320	87,264	-----	85,524
Hay, wild..... "	.81	.92	.97	9,788	12,279	-----	13,452
Hay, clover and timothy 1/.. "	1.20	1.42	1.35	23,759	29,238	-----	28,638
Hay, alfalfa... "	2.02	2.17	2.24	27,765	32,465	-----	32,146
Beans, dry edible 100-lb bag	2/ 859	2/ 830	2/ 895	15,133	21,123	-----	19,358
Peas, dry field "	2/ 1,153	2/ 1,367	2/ 1,370	3,148	10,870	-----	9,808
Potatoes.....bu.	120.1	139.2	132.5	362,912	464,656	-----	399,116
Sweetpotatoes.. "	84.3	81.7	80.5	67,182	72,572	-----	66,393
Tobacco.....lb.	908	966	880	1,388,967	1,399,935	-----	1,484,494
Sugarcane for sugar & seed ton	18.8	20.6	20.3	5,329	6,510	-----	6,166
Sugar beets.... "	11.8	11.9	12.1	10,094	6,522	-----	7,227
Hops.....lb.	1,158	1,297	1,338	3/ 39,024	42,297	-----	48,960
Condition July 1							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples, commer- cial crop 4/..bu.	5/60	53	66	3/5/122,378	89,050	-----	122,268
Peaches, total crop..... "	61	41	68	3/ 57,618	3/ 42,180	67,427	69,201
Pears, total crop..... "	62	50	63	3/ 28,559	3/ 24,585	27,825	27,733
Grapes 6/.....ton	79	86	83	3/ 2,371	2,973	-----	2,652
Pasture.....	75	88	85	---	---	---	---
Peanuts.....	74	80	72	---	---	---	---

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
July 1, 1944

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1944

Owing chiefly to uneven distribution of the rainfall during June, crop prospects improved in most States west of the Mississippi River and declined rather generally east of the Mississippi. In portions of both areas the changes were outstanding and the trends seem likely to have continued into early July. Good growing conditions now prevail in most of the West. In the Southeast near-drought conditions in late June were damaging potatoes, tobacco, early corn and vegetables and threatening nearly all late crops. On July 1 the area seriously in need of rain stretched from the Gulf northward to northern Virginia, southwestern Ohio and central portions of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. During the first week of July there were helpful rains in the far Southeast but the area in need of rain extended farther north into the eastern Corn Belt, for there was almost no rain along a strip running from northern New York into northeast Texas.

Aggregate crop production in 1944 will be about the same as in 1943, according to prospects on July 1. There will be marked differences between the two years for individual crops and groups of crops, but on the whole production will be larger than in any year prior to 1942.

The harvested acreage of the 52 principal crops is expected to be about 355 million acres, which would be about 2 percent above the acreage last year and the largest since 1932.

Estimates based on July 1 conditions indicated a bumper wheat crop of 1,128,000,000 bushels, a very large corn crop of 2,980,000,000 bushels, fairly good crops of oats and barley and a total tonnage of grain second only to the exceptional harvest of 1942. The hay crop is expected to approach 100 million tons, a volume equalled or exceeded only in 1942 and 1943. The condition of pastures is close to the average during predrought decades. Most western ranges carry a good supply of feed and prospects are excellent over a large area. The fruit crop will be of record or near-record proportions. Commercial vegetable production seems likely to exceed production in past years except possibly 1942. Soybean production should approach or exceed previous top records, depending on the weather. Prospects for dry beans, dry peas and peanuts are for crops substantially smaller than in 1943 but larger than in other years.

The potato crop is expected to be large, probably nearly 400 million bushels--much less than last year's crop of nearly 465 million but above production in most other recent years. Prospective yields of tobacco and sweetpotatoes have been reduced by the dry weather in the Southeast but the large increase in the acreage of tobacco should give a fairly large total output approaching $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds, and sweetpotato production should be nearly average. Flaxseed and rye are being grown on reduced acreages this season. Flaxseed production, estimated at about 26 million bushels, would be only about half of production last year but about 50 percent above production before the war. Rye is estimated at 29 million bushels, only slightly below production last year but a fourth less than average. The acreage planted to cotton shows a reduction of 6.7 percent compared with last year and some of the acreage is handicapped by the late planting but the dry weather has helped control of the grass and boll weevils that were threatening earlier in the season.

This generally favorable showing has been made possible by more than average rainfall in many western States where adequate rainfall has often been lacking, but in no small measure the indicated high production is the direct result of determined efforts of farmers to increase production under adverse conditions. The planted acreage of crops in 1944 represents an outstanding accomplishment considering the very late spring and the backward condition of farm work two months ago. In a dozen States the crop acreage is expected to be larger than in any previous year. Small increases over last year are reported from nearly all States, except parts of the Cotton Belt and some Great Plains States where there was a heavy loss of winter wheat due to drought last fall.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
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July 10, 1944

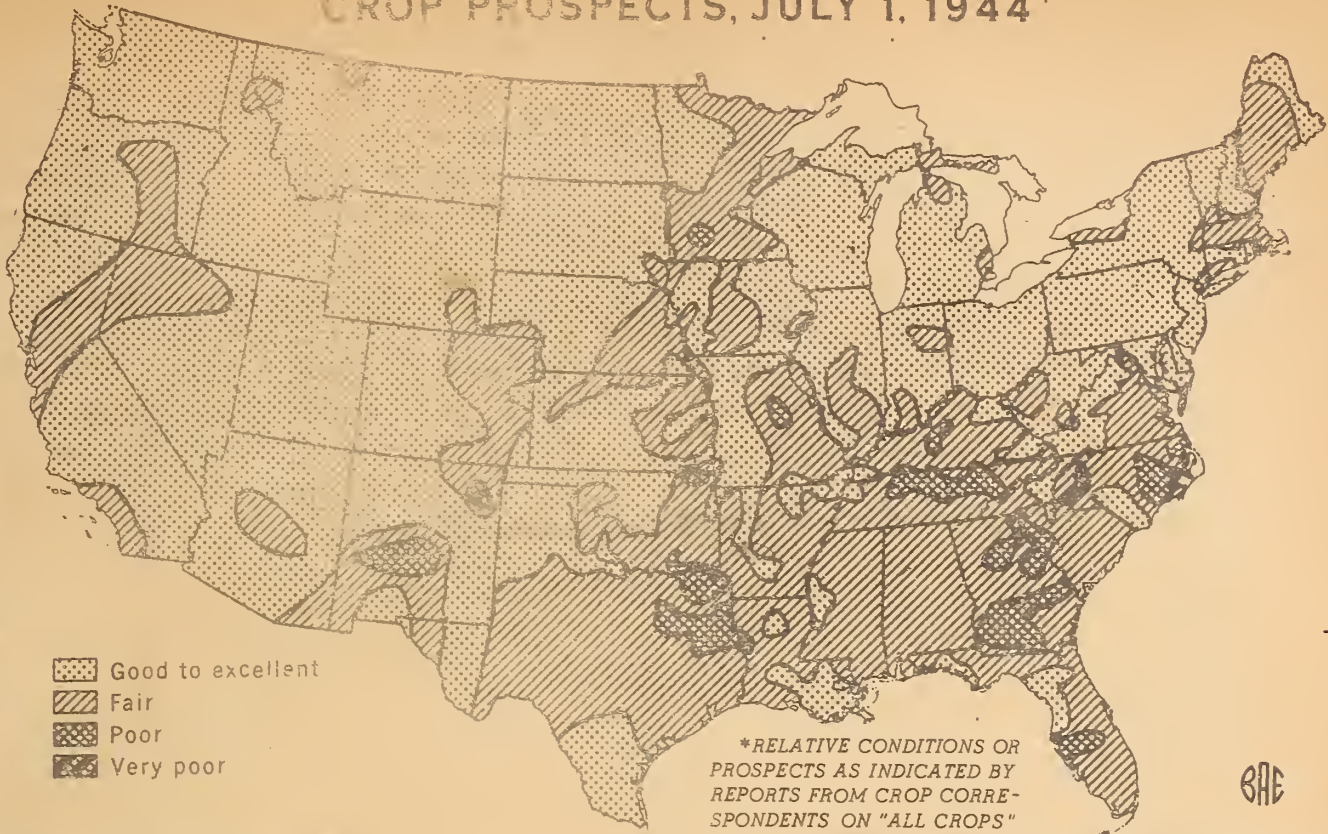
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Previous peaks will not be reached in some of the subhumid States where a large acreage was shifted to pasture or summer fallow after the drought years, in parts of the South where the decrease in cotton could not be offset by increases in other crops, or in eastern areas where progressive abandonment of the rougher and poorer lands has continued for many decades. Reports on changes in farms this year show a continuation of recent trends, including further increases in the number of farms in the irrigated valleys and intensive farming sections of the West, continued consolidation of farms into larger units in the mechanized farming areas, and extensive and progressive abandonment of the small "subsistence farms" that have survived from the depression years in some of the cheap land areas of the South -- chiefly in an area extending from eastern Texas into southeastern Oklahoma, across parts of Arkansas and from central Mississippi across into some northern counties of Georgia.

National averages of crop prospects cover a multitude of contrasting local conditions and sudden changes that mean success or disaster to countless individuals. Reports from central Missouri show upland crops suffering from a severe local drought while some bottoms are still under water. In northern Louisiana spring rains were so frequent that some farmers who were unable to either plant or cultivate in proper season pulled out in midsummer and moved to places where they could get work. Dust Bowl farmers who stuck through the droughts and dust storms of the last decade have staged a "comeback." The Kansas and Oklahoma wheat crops so exceed storage and transportation facilities that millions of bushels are being temporarily piled on the ground. In Montana, where farmers were worrying about drought and prospects of a shortage of water for irrigation, the June rainfall was about the heaviest on record and there are prospects for bumper grain crops. These are offset, however, by heavy rain damage to cut hay, by floods and by some losses of newly shorn sheep from the cold wet weather. Some areas in California complain that the unusual June rains have damaged the dry grass on the range. From Phoenix, Arizona, it is reported that June was too cool for cotton. Arizona reports show a preliminary average of .05 inches of rain for the whole month of June but most of the crops are irrigated and coming along in good shape. Southeast Texas, with an excess of 5 inches of rain in May now needs a good shower, while the El Paso area, dry all spring, had more than its usual share of rain. Kentucky, noted for its green pastures, reports the bluegrass turning brown after what appears to have been the hottest June in 50 years accompanied by less than half of normal rainfall. In most of the South the June drought has damaged gardens, hurt pastures and late hay crops, and is reducing local production of food and feed. In New England the drought was broken by 5 inches of rain in June, probably too late for a good hay crop. Western New York had so much rain that farmers were still planting corn, beans, and other crops in early July. In much of the Corn Belt oat seeding stretched out from March till May, corn planting from early May to late June, and the crops show all sizes and stages of growth. Reports of breast-high wheat and knee-high oats are common. Oats appear to be excellent in southern areas where they were seeded in the fall. Farther north, spring sown oats are mostly poor where seeding was greatly delayed by wet weather; but fields sown early are mostly good, and in the Dakotas where farmers planted in dry soil and hoped for rain the rains came in abundance and prospects have never looked better. This whole weather pattern is so complicated and changeable that no adequate summary of growing conditions at the moment can be made, but it is noticeable that from coast to coast farmers appear to be doing all they can. After the vexatious delays from the wet spring, the record of work per man accomplished on the farms during the last two months is one of which farmers can be proud. They have had to substitute some crops that could be handled by machinery for those requiring hand work and there has been some return to crops that farmers are equipped to handle in place of crops

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CROP PROSPECTS, JULY 1, 1944*

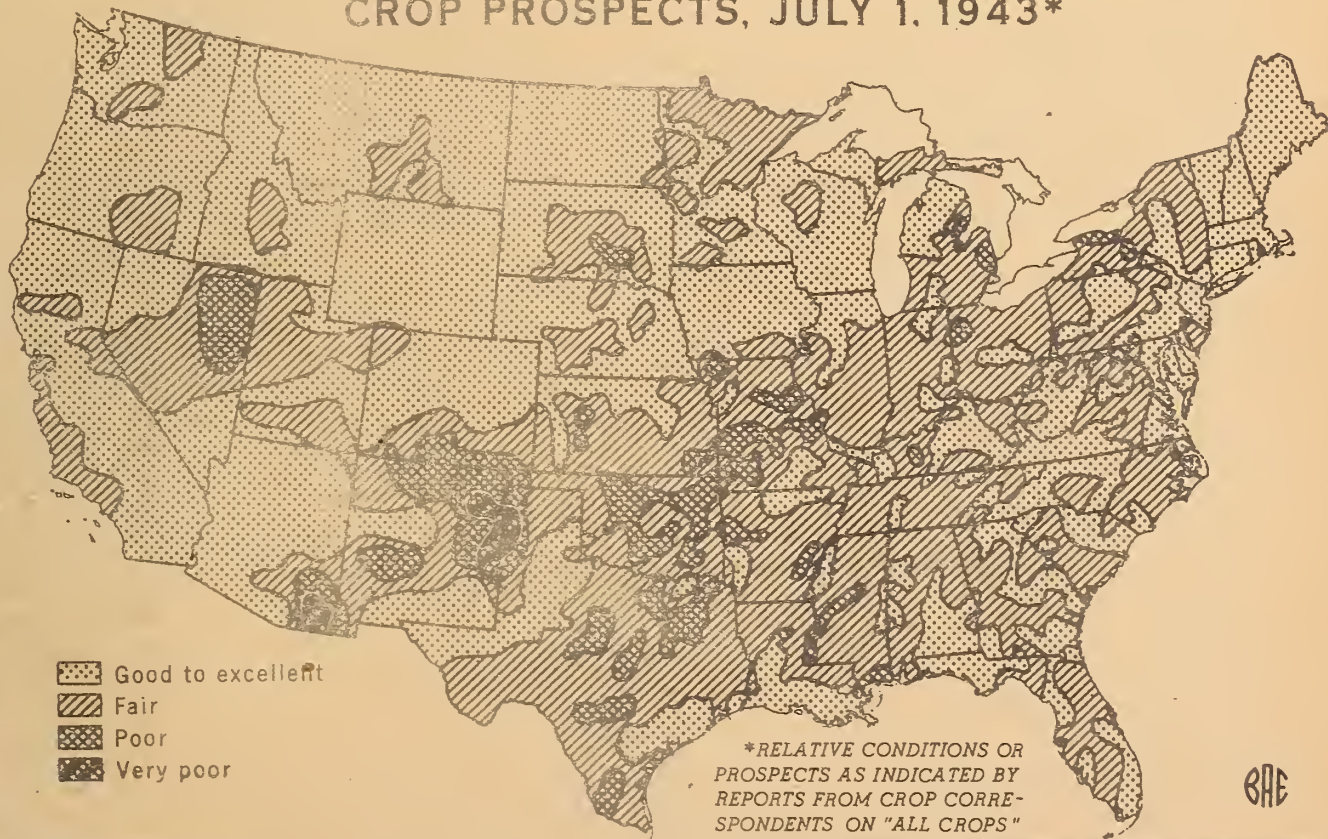


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43771

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP PROSPECTS, JULY 1, 1943*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43165

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

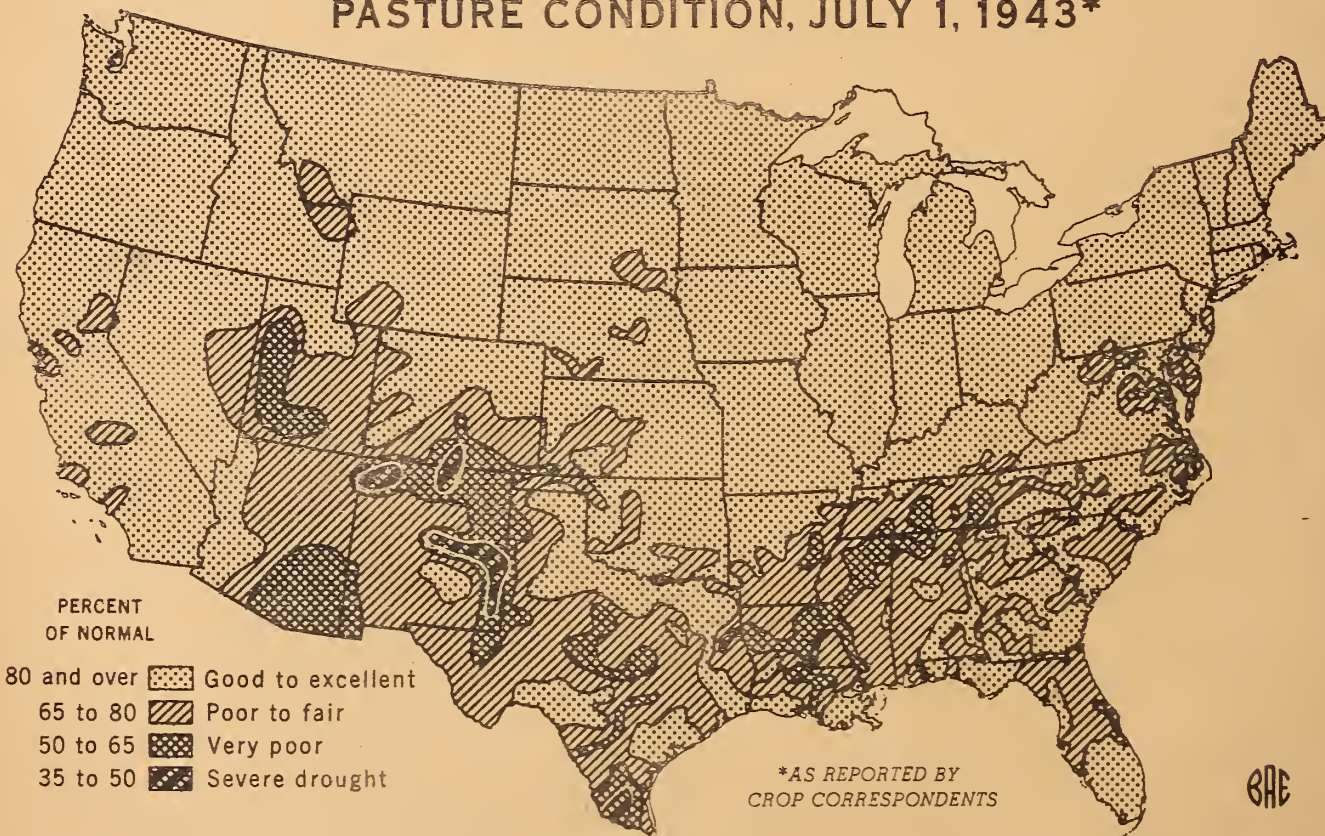
PASTURE CONDITION, JULY 1, 1944 *



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43770 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE CONDITION, JULY 1, 1943*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43160 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
July 1, 1944

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

temporarily grown to meet war needs, but very little productive land is being kept untilled.

Production of commercial truck crops for the fresh market in 1944 probably will be about one-fifth above that of 1943 and also about one-fifth above the 1933-42 average. Aggregate tonnage of winter crops was more than one-third greater than last year, spring tonnage was about one-seventh larger than in 1943, and prospective summer supplies, based on July 1 conditions, are about one-eighth larger this year than last.

Progress of commercial truck crops was only fair during June. For most crops in the Western States, growth is not so far advanced as usual because of delay in planting and continued cool weather. In the eastern part of the country, late-June temperatures were above normal in many areas. Hot, dry weather prevailed from Virginia to Louisiana, and in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, with serious damage occurring in Virginia and North Carolina. But in the Atlantic States further north, weather generally was favorable and crops made good progress during late June. Warm, dry weather in the North Central States was beneficial to crops, although more rain is needed for satisfactory progress in some sections.

Preliminary estimates for 1944 indicate that the aggregate acreage planted to 11 important processing crops, including asparagus (California), beets, green lima beans, snap beans, kraut cabbage, cucumbers for pickles, green peas, pimientos (California and Georgia), sweet corn, spinach and tomatoes will exceed two million acres. Although the estimated planting for this season is slightly below the record high 1943 acreage it is well above the average acreage for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period. This year marks the third consecutive season with more than two million acres planted to processing vegetables.

Harvesting the 1944 crop of green peas for processing was in progress in the northern portion of the United States on July 1. Production probably will be about the same as last year. Production of snap beans for processing is indicated to be 5 percent larger than in 1943.

For the 8 major deciduous fruits (apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, and apricots) the aggregate production in prospect for 1944 is 18 percent greater than in 1943, it is 2 percent greater than in 1942, and 6 percent greater than the 10-year (1933-42) average production. Commercial apple production is indicated to be 37 percent larger than the short 1943 crop but 5 percent smaller than the large 1942 production. Peaches are the third largest crop on record with California Clingstones and Freestones both the largest crops since 1930. The prospective grape production is 11 percent less than the record 1943 crop but 12 percent greater than average. Pears and sweet cherries are about average crops. Sour cherries are a record with Michigan production especially large. Apricot production is about three times the short crop of last year and is exceeded only by the 1939 crop. Plum production is indicated about the same total as in 1943. Prune production is indicated about three-fourths of last year and of average because of below-average crops in Oregon and California.

Conditions on July 1 were about average or above for grapefruit, oranges, lemons, and tangerines in all States. Present condition points to an aggregate tonnage of citrus fruits from the bloom of 1944 as large or larger than the record 1943-44 production (from the bloom of 1943).

The total prospective fruit supply (citrus and deciduous combined) for the 1944-45 season is 10 to 15 percent greater than production for the 1943-44 season.

CORN: A corn crop of nearly 3 billion bushels was in prospect July 1. This estimated production of 2,980,136,000 bushels has been exceeded in this country only four times, in 1906, 1920, 1942, and 1943. It is roughly 100 million bushels below 1943 and 150 millions below the record production in 1942, but 600 millions above the 10-year average. The indicated yield is 30.6 bushels per acre, on 97,519,000 acres for harvest. This compares with 32.5 bushels in 1943 and the average of 25.8 bushels.

Serious difficulties in planting corn were experienced throughout most of the Northeastern and North Central States, due to intermittent heavy rains during the usual planting period. This resulted in wide variation in development, ranging from fields just planted in late June to some in tassel. Floods in the lower Ohio and Missouri River Valleys, coming a month earlier than in 1943, delayed planting and reduced the acreage that could be planted to corn. Floods in southeastern Iowa in June made it necessary to replant or plant late on a large acreage. The stands are good in most of the area of late plantings, though more uneven in height than usual, but the menace from early frosts hovers in the background.

In most of the Corn Belt, however, conditions were favorable in late June and the crop has responded, making good progress. Droughty conditions in the lower Ohio valley, particularly in southwestern Ohio were a threat to yields. Chinch bugs also were rated a menace in Illinois and Indiana. In north and western Corn Belt States progress of the crop has been particularly satisfactory as conditions favored cultivation and growth in fairly clean fields. This area has extensive reserve moisture in the soil which will be a factor in yields. In northeastern States progress was fair to good, though continued wet weather had restricted cultivation and left fields weedy.

Corn prospects faded sharply during June in most of the area south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and in adjacent Louisiana and Texas. In all of these States, except Virginia, prospective yields on July 1 are lower than obtained last year and in most of them lower than the 10-year average. For a long period in June temperatures were above normal and rainfall has been below normal in this area. The condition was becoming critical by July 1, but some relief has been received in early July particularly in the southeastern States. Much of the acreage was planted late, making it vulnerable to drought damage. In Pacific Coast and adjacent States to the East, prospective yields, while not up to the high 1943 level, were better than average. Most Mountain States had better prospects than either last year or the average.

Corn was planted on 99,606,000 acres in 1944, about 2.5 percent more than in 1943. Though this is the largest acreage planted in any year since 1936, it is still far below the 1932 record of 113 million acres planted. While the total is approximately the same as indicated by farmers' intentions to plant last March, there is a wide difference by States and areas. Most Corn Belt States, except Iowa equalled or exceeded the March intentions; in the North Central States the increase was about 770,000 acres. This was offset, however, by decreased plantings in the South and South Central States, especially Texas, where rains interfered. Abandonment in 1944 is estimated at 2.1 percent, compared with 2.4 percent in 1943 and the 10-year average of 4 percent.

The total of 97,519,000 acres for harvest in 1944 is about 3 percent larger than in 1943 and the largest since 1933. Substantial increases in acreage for harvest are indicated in all North and Middle Atlantic States and all North Central

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
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3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

States, except Kansas. In major corn producing and feeding areas the need for feed for expanded livestock numbers is best supplied by increasing the acreage of their best yielding crop. All Southern States from South Carolina and Tennessee westward and most Western States have decreased their corn acreage. Of these only Montana and Arizona show increases, compared with last year.

Farm stocks of corn on July 1 were 570,435,000 bushels. This is well below the level of nearly 800 million bushels a year ago and of other years since 1937, but is close to the 10-year average. Disappearance of corn from farms during the quarter, April 1 to July 1, 1944, was 543,114,000 bushels. This was exceeded in the same quarter only in 1943 of all the years of record and follows record disappearance in the first quarter of this year. It is a third larger than average disappearance for the quarter. Farm stocks were heavily reduced by the government buying program effective in 125 Corn Belt counties.

WHEAT: Well over a billion bushel wheat crop, by far the largest in United States history, is now in prospect for 1944. The indicated production as of July 1 is 1,127,822,000 bushels, 93 million bushels above the June 1 indication and 119 million bushels greater than the previous record crop produced in 1915. The July 1 prospective winter wheat crop is 793,086,000 bushels, the second highest of record, having been exceeded only in 1931. The indicated production of 334,736,000 bushels of all spring wheat is the fourth highest of record, having been exceeded only in 1915, 1918, and 1928. Durum wheat production of 36,051,000 bushels, is lower than in any of the past 3 years, but only slightly under last year. Other spring wheat production at 298,685,000 bushels, however, is at the highest point since at least 1919, the first year of record.

The estimate of 60,884,000 acres of all wheat for harvest in 1944 is comparatively large in United States wheat acreage history. This is about one-fifth larger than the 50½ million acres harvested last year, and 13 percent larger than the 1923-42 average. In the 78 years of record or since 1866, there have been only nine other years of larger wheat acreage, the most recent being in 1938. The acreage of winter wheat for harvest in 1944 is estimated at 41,864,000 acres. This is 23 percent more than the winter wheat acreage harvested last year. The indicated 19,020,000 acres of spring wheat is an increase of 15 percent. Durum wheat, estimated at 2,218,000 acres, is 4 percent more than last year but continues the decline of recent years in its proportion of the total spring wheat acreage.

The favorable turn in spring weather and ideal conditions for winter wheat harvest share with the increased acreage the credit for the bumper crop. The effects of this weather on yields is evident in the all wheat yield of 18.5 bushels per acre, exceeded only by the 1942 yield of 19.8 bushels per acre. The indicated yield of 18.9 bushels per acre for winter wheat and 16.7 bushels for spring wheat, rank high in the record of yields for each kind of wheat. The indicated yield of durum wheat is below last year.

Last fall winter wheat was seeded under very unfavorable conditions over most of the winter wheat territory. The dry weather reduced seedings somewhat from the intended acreage, interfered with seed germination and fall growth, and reduced volunteer acreage

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to a minimum. The drought was eventually broken, however, in nearly all sections but at varying dates through the winter, and the acreage that finally came up had adequate moisture for spring growth, excepting in some sections of south central and western Nebraska. The restoration of the moisture supply by rains beginning in the early spring brought about remarkable recovery of winter wheat, similar to the experience of 1940. The section most affected by the dry conditions which prevailed through most of the fall and winter was the western third of Nebraska and Kansas, extending east through south central Nebraska and North Central Kansas, and including eastern Colorado and northeastern New Mexico. The late winter and spring rains in that section thickened the stands and greatly improved prospects. Because of this improvement, together with the labor shortage, a considerable acreage was left for harvest that otherwise would have been replanted to other crops. The intensive wheat growing sections in central and south central Kansas, and a large part of the best wheat sections of Texas had the unusual combination of timely May rains, and excellent harvesting weather. Early apprehensions of an impending drought in Oklahoma were dispelled by timely rains. Spring floods caused some loss of wheat acreage in sections of Illinois and Missouri adjacent to the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers.

Seeding conditions were generally favorable in the spring wheat belt, excepting in South Dakota, where excessive rains somewhat delayed and reduced plantings. In North Dakota and Montana, where the fall and winter were dry, spring rains came in sufficient amounts to encourage planting the intended acreage and to promote good plant growth. In the Pacific Northwest winter wheat abandonment is light, and the acreage of spring wheat seeded on abandoned winter wheat ground is small.

Winter wheat yields are universally above average and above last year in the important States, excepting Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Oregon and California. Spring wheat yields are also above average in all States except New Mexico, but are lower than last year in some important States, notably North Dakota, Colorado, Montana, Washington, and Oregon. In those States the moisture deficiency of last fall and winter has been considerably restored by spring and summer rains, but the optimum conditions of last year have not yet been fully restored. Black stem rust has appeared and is causing some concern in the Central Plains area, especially in late wheat in southwestern Nebraska where development was unusually rapid after July 1. Outbreaks of varying intensity have occurred in eastern Colorado, western Kansas, and in other scattered localities.

When computed by classes production of hard red winter is shown to be 497 million bushels, of soft red winter 230 million, of hard red spring 259 million, of durum 37 million, and of white wheat 104 million bushels. The greatest indicated increase over last year is in hard red winter wheat, 143 million bushels increase. Soft red winter increased 97 million bushels, hard red spring 31 million and white wheat 21 million, while durum wheat is slightly lower than last year.

Stocks of old wheat on farms, estimated at 102,533,000 bushels, are 90 million bushels under a year ago, and the lowest for this date of any year since 1940. Although lower than on July 1 of these recent years, farm reserves this year are 40 percent larger than the 1933-42 average. Reductions in stocks of old wheat on farms occurred in practically all States. It is particularly marked in the heavy producing Great Plains States, excepting in North Dakota and Montana which still have sizeable farm supplies. Disappearance between April 1 and July 1 of about 115 million bushels is a little under that for the same quarter a year ago, is slightly above that for the two preceding years, but is considerably more than average for that period.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

as of
July 1, 1944

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

OATS: Oats production in 1944 is indicated at 1,183,236,000 bushels by conditions on July 1 in the Northern States and by the outturn of the crop in the South. The crop is slightly larger than in 1943 and 15 percent larger than the 10-year average which includes the drought years of 1934 and 1936. Late seeding in the Corn Belt and Border States and dry, hot weather during late June in some parts of these areas were unfavorable for the development of the oats crop. The prospective yield of 29.8 bushels per acre is the same as the yield of the 1943 crop when conditions for a full yield were also unfavorable. In the South, the loss of oats from winter-kill and pest damage was light and yields substantially above normal were obtained. Prospects for oats in the spring wheat area on July 1 were better than usual.

Acreage planted to oats for harvest in 1944 was 44,023,000 acres, nearly 3 percent greater than in 1943 and the largest acreage since 1932. Farmers failed by 5 percent to fulfill their planting intentions as expressed in March, however, largely because of unfavorable weather in the Corn Belt during the planting season. As it was, much of the crop was seeded from 10 days to three weeks later than usual. Only in the Dakotas and upper Minnesota where weather was favorable and there was apparently a shift from flax and other crops to oats did plantings exceed earlier intentions to any extent. Compared with 1943, the planted acreage of oats is smaller in a belt of States extending from New Jersey to Kansas and in Alabama, New Mexico, Montana, and Washington. Increases occurred in all other States. The present upward trend in oats acreage can be attributed largely to the success of fall seeded oats in the South, to the low labor requirements of the crop in these days of short labor supply; also to the development of new varieties resistant to rust and other diseases and adapted to the Middle West. Experiment Station and field tests have shown these new varieties to have substantial advantage in yielding capacity over older varieties.

Acreage of oats for harvest as grain in 1944 is indicated to be nearly 4 percent larger than in 1943, or 39,664,000 acres. This acreage is 11 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. Much of this increase has occurred in the South and West, although acreages for harvest have increased sharply in the upper Great Plains States, owing partly to a lower abandonment of planted acreage. Abandonment and diversion of oats acreage to hay and other uses this year is indicated at this time to be somewhat less than last year. Acreage of oats for grain has declined from last year in the same States in which there was a lower planted acreage indicated, except Alabama, while a larger acreage is expected for harvest in all other States. The increase in the North Central States, where three-fourths of the acreage is located, is indicated at less than 1 percent over 1943, with sharp increases in the northern part of the area more than offsetting decreases in the southern part.

Farm stocks of oats on July 1, 1944 were 186,574,000 bushels, 21 percent below the unusually large stocks held on the same date in 1943, and the smallest July 1 stocks since 1940. Disappearance during the quarter, April 1 to July 1, was 231,681,000 bushels, substantially less than the record disappearance during the corresponding period in 1943 but above the 10-year average. July 1 oats stocks plus the prospective 1944 production indicate a farm supply of 1,369,810,000 bushels of oats, not greatly different from last year but 175,000,000 bushels larger than the 10-year average.

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HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1929 - 1944								
Year	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Wheat, all	Flax- seed	Cotton	Tobacco
Thousand acres								
1929	97,805	38,153	13,564	8,235	65,392	3,049	43,232	1,980.0
1930	101,465	39,847	12,629	8,672	62,637	3,780	42,444	2,124.2
1931	106,866	40,193	11,181	9,968	57,704	2,431	38,704	1,988.1
1932	110,577	41,700	13,206	10,804	57,851	1,988	35,891	1,404.6
1933	105,918	36,528	9,641	11,428	49,424	1,341	29,383	1,739.4
1934	92,193	29,455	6,577	11,394	43,347	1,002	26,866	1,273.1
1935	95,974	40,109	12,436	14,335	51,305	2,126	27,509	1,439.1
1936	93,154	33,654	8,329	10,517	49,125	1,125	29,755	1,440.9
1937	93,930	35,542	9,969	11,531	64,169	927	33,623	1,752.8
1938	92,160	36,042	10,610	14,075	69,197	905	24,248	1,600.7
1939	88,279	33,460	12,738	15,490	52,668	2,171	23,805	1,999.9
1940	86,738	35,334	13,476	19,182	52,988	3,182	23,861	1,411.3
1941	86,186	37,965	14,220	17,616	55,642	3,275	22,236	1,305.9
1942	89,021	37,878	16,850	14,749	49,200	4,424	22,602	1,377.2
1943	94,790	38,449	14,702	16,005	50,554	5,867	21,652	1,449.3
1944 1/	97,519	39,664	12,668	16,596	60,884	3,079	---	1,686.0

Year	Soybeans grown alone	Peanuts grown alone	Potatoes	Beans, dry edible	Tame hay	Wild hay	52 crops harvested 2/	52 crops planted or grown 2/
Thousand acres								
1929	2,429	1,627	3,030.2	1,845	55,741	13,790	355,295	363,028
1930	3,072	1,433	3,138.9	2,160	53,996	13,951	359,896	369,550
1931	3,335	1,773	3,439.5	1,947	56,103	12,057	355,818	370,589
1932	3,704	2,042	3,568.2	1,431	56,119	14,293	361,794	375,471
1933	3,537	1,717	3,422.6	1,729	55,810	12,629	330,850	373,124
1934	5,764	2,015	3,599.2	1,461	56,361	9,026	294,736	338,965
1935	6,966	1,972	3,468.8	1,865	55,614	12,948	336,062	361,901
1936	6,127	2,127	2,959.9	1,626	56,618	11,125	313,856	360,250
1937	6,332	1,967	3,054.9	1,695	53,943	12,072	338,468	363,037
1938	7,318	2,236	2,870.1	1,643	55,631	12,563	338,469	354,290
1939	9,565	2,561	2,812.8	1,681	57,046	12,051	321,729	342,524
1940	10,529	2,580	2,844.6	1,904	60,035	11,884	330,253	346,559
1941	10,146	2,461	2,711.0	2,023	59,317	12,459	334,126	346,211
1942	13,879	4,388	2,705.5	1,929	60,117	12,528	338,077	349,750
1943	14,762	5,082	3,322.0	2,400	61,016	13,401	346,846	360,352
1944 1/	14,254	4,169	3,012.8	2,162	60,427	13,904	355,122	368,464

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes the principal crops (as revised) in addition to various minor crops as shown on page 2 of the January issue of "Crops and Markets."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1944

July 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BARLEY: The 300-million bushel barley crop indicated on June 1, was substantiated on July 1 when more complete information was available on acreage for harvest and when the reported condition reflected prospects at or near harvest. This year's crop, now indicated at 301,811,000 bushels is 6 percent less than the 1943 crop but 18 percent above the 10-year average.

This year's yield of 23.8 bushels per acre exceeds the 1943 yield and the 10-year average by approximately 2 bushels. Yields are consistently above the 10-year average for States in the eastern half of the country, while yields in Western States fail to show a consistent pattern.

The indicated seeded acreage of 14,483,000 acres is approximately 16 percent below that of last year, but is practically the same as the 10-year average. Every major barley producing State, with the exception of California and North Dakota, showed a sharp drop from last year in seeded acreage. In these two States favorable weather at planting time, comparatively good yields in recent years, lack of satisfactory alternative feed grain crops, and a shift from flax to barley in North Dakota, maintained or expanded the acreage grown this year as compared with 1943. In the North Central region, where around 70 percent of the Nation's barley is grown, the seeded acreage is 20 percent under that of last year even though North Dakota, the leading State in acreage, showed no change.

With indications pointing to less abandonment and less diversion to other uses than in 1943, this year's acreage for harvest, estimated at 12,668,000 acres, is expected to be 14 percent under that of last season but 10 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average.

RYE: Production of rye is estimated at 29,362,000 bushels compared with a crop of 30,781,000 bushels in 1943 and 40,446,000 bushels for the 10-year (1933-42) average. The indicated yield of 12.6 bushels per acre is slightly higher than estimated on June 1 and 1.5 bushels higher than the harvested yield of 11.1 bushels last year. Prospective yields improved since last month in all areas except the North Central States where no change is indicated. Moisture has been favorable for the development of the crop in the Northern States, while dry weather at harvesting time was beneficial in the southern areas.

The 2,325,000 acres of rye indicated for harvest is only 84 percent of last year's acreage for harvest and, with the exception of 1934, the lowest in more than 30 years. North Dakota, one of the principal rye producing States, expects to harvest only about two-thirds of last year's acreage and less than one-third of the 10-year (1933-42) average harvested acreage. The North Central Area as a whole is estimated at 81 percent of its acreage harvested last year.

The 4,922,000 acres sown to rye in the fall of 1943 was 15 percent less than the 5,805,000 acres sown in the fall of 1942. This reduction in seeded acreage resulted not only from dry weather at seeding time, but also from a shift to wheat and other grain crops giving greater returns per acre.

The percentage of the sown acreage which was abandoned or diverted to pasture and other non-grain uses was about the same as for 1943. In the South Atlantic and South Central areas, however, where usually only a small proportion is harvested for grain, an increased percentage is expected, because of the exceptionally good yields in some States and the need for more grain feeds.

FLAXSEED: The indicated 1944 production of 26,541,000 bushels of flaxseed is only about half of the 52,008,000 bushels produced in 1943, but 54 percent more than the 1933-42 average of 17,180,000 bushels.

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The acreage for harvest is estimated at 3,079,000 acres, or about 52 percent of the record 5,867,000 acres harvested last year, though about one and one-half times the 1933-42 average of 2,048,000 acres. Acreage reductions were drastic in all major producing States. Sowing was hindered by wet weather in most of the States of the Mississippi River Valley, and by dry weather in the northern Plains States. However, the principal reason for acreage reduction was the expectation of greater returns per acre from other crops. Percentage abandonment of seeded acreage is expected to be slightly less than last year, and much less than the 10-year average.

The expected yield of 8.6 bushels per acre is slightly lower than last year, but almost a bushel higher than the 1933-42 average. Yields below average are in prospect in Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, and California, while in the northern Plains States yields much above average seem likely with the present ample moisture supply.

FLAX FOR FIBER: Flax for fiber was sown on 12,000 acres in OREGON. Last year 14,000 acres were sown. The estimated acreage for harvest is 11,000 acres this year, compared with 12,000 harvested last year.

RICE: Production of rice in 1944, indicated at 70,052,000 bushels on the basis of July 1 acreage and condition, is about the same as the record crop produced last year and 41 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. The prospective yield of 47.4 bushels per acre, although only 0.7 of a bushel more than last year's yield, is sufficient to offset the slight drop in acreage for harvest and to maintain prospective production approximately 20,000,000 bushels above the 10-year average. The Nation's rice crop totaled 70,025,000 bushels in 1943, and 64,549,000 bushels in 1942, as compared with 49,626,000 bushels for the 10-year (1933-42) average.

The 1944 seeded acreage of rice, estimated at 3 percent under that of last year, maintains the acreage near the expanded wartime level of 1942 and 1943. The 1,490,000 acres sown this year is slightly more than in 1942 and 41 percent more than the 10-year (1933-42) average. The wartime acreage of this crop is 400,000 acres above the 1940 pre-war level. The acreage for harvest this year, 1,477,000 acres, is only 1.5 percent under the record acreage harvested in 1943. Increases in the planted acreage this year of 3 and 4 percent in Arkansas and California, respectively, are more than offset by reductions in Louisiana and Texas where unfavorable weather during seeding time and a scarcity of labor held the acreage down.

In the southern Rice Belt excessive soil moisture prolonged the planting season and some acreage was seeded as late as mid-June. The California crop is making favorable progress in all sections despite a few late planted fields and cool weather which retarded growth. In Texas the early crop has made good growth and water supplies are generally sufficient for present needs. Rice was seeded much later than usual in Louisiana with a considerable amount seeded in June. Part of the late planted acreage is not yet up because of drought conditions that have prevailed for the past month. While there has been some complaint that water supplies in wells are getting low, irrigation canals supplied by rivers and bayous have had plenty of water so far, but good rains will be needed soon to hold out brackish water. In Arkansas, stands are generally good but the crop is two to three weeks late.

ALL SORGHUMS: An acreage of sorghums for harvest as grain, silage, and forage nearly 4 percent larger than in 1943 is indicated for 1944. The aggregate of 16,596,000 acres exceeds the acreage harvested for these purposes in any other year except 1940 and 1941. The acreage of sorgo for sirup is not included in this total.

Information from the southwestern area where sorghums are grown primarily for grain indicates an increase in grain varieties this year. Growth has been favorable to date, and it is probable that the acreage to be harvested for grain may exceed that of any other year. The recent downward trend in the acreage of sweet sorghums, which are used chiefly for forage, has been checked this season. A small increase in sweet varieties is indicated, as well as the larger increase in acreage of varieties which can be utilized for grain. Varieties which can be harvested by combines, with consequent reduction in labor demands, are an important factor in the swing to sorghums. Other factors are the reduced reserves and continued demand for concentrate feeds and roughage, owing to increased live-stock numbers, and the good cash income in prospect at current price levels for sorghum grain.

Weather was favorable at planting time in most sections. Some acreage on which other feed crops with earlier planting dates could not be planted, was planted to sorghums. The excellent prospective hay crop tended to reduce plantings of forage varieties in several areas, such as the Corn Belt and northwest, where corn and hay are more productive under normal conditions. The net result was that 17,752,000 acres of sorghums were planted, nearly 3 percent more than in 1943 and 13 percent above the 1933-42 average.

TOBACCO: Prospects as of July 1 point to a tobacco crop of 1,484,494,000 pounds this year. This would be 6 percent more than the 1943 crop, and about 7 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average production. This year's acreage is estimated at 1,686,000 acres, compared with 1,449,300 acres last year, and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 1,534,030 acres. Acreage changes from last year for the several classes of tobacco show this year's acreage up 20 percent for burley and both light and dark air-cured, 17 percent for flue-cured, 15 percent for Maryland, and 7 percent for the cigar types. Dark fired tobacco with 96 percent of last year's acreage is the only class of tobacco showing a decrease in acreage compared with last year.

A flue-cured tobacco crop of 833,655,000 pounds is indicated on the basis of July 1 condition. This is nearly 6 percent more than last year's crop and about 6.5 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average production. With only local rainfall and high temperatures June was extremely unfavorable over most of the flue-cured area and the tobacco still standing went into July seriously in need of rain. Both the Old and Eastern belts have had drought conditions since the crop was transplanted with damaging results which probably cannot now be fully overcome with favorable conditions during the rest of the growing season. In the Georgia-Florida area the season has been less severe and a fair crop is now being harvested.

Like flue-cured, the burley tobacco crop has so far experienced a very unfavorable season. Lack of rainfall delayed transplanting which resulted in overgrown plants and made it necessary in many cases to use water when setting the plants. The planting season was long and much replanting was necessary in order to obtain stands. As a result the crop is generally spotted or uneven in growth. Setting was still going on after July 1. While a good crop can yet be made with sufficient rainfall during the rest of the season July 1 conditions point to a crop of only 411,930,000 pounds on 469,500 acres. Last year's production was 390,004,000 pounds.

A Maryland tobacco crop of 28,125,000 pounds is indicated by July 1 condition, compared with the small 1943 crop of 17,604,000 pounds, and the 10-year (1933-42) average production of 28,462,000 pounds. The crop entered July in excellent condition.

With a decrease of 4 percent in acreage and a yield per acre of 855 pounds, compared with 942 pounds last year, a record low dark fired tobacco crop is in prospect. Last year's production was 64,800,000 pounds and the 10-year (1933-42) average production is 102,776,000 pounds. All type areas growing this class of tobacco have suffered from drought since planting time.

With the exception of the Ohio Miami Valley area, where dry weather has prevailed, cigar tobacco got off to a good start and entered July under generally favorable conditions. Prospects are for a crop of 121,356,000 pounds compared with 108,798,000 pounds last year and the 10-year (1933-42) average production of 11,783,000 pounds. Acreage this year compared with last year by classes is up 4 percent for fillers, 11 percent for binders, and 8 percent for wrappers.

SOYBEANS: Plantings of soybeans grown alone this year amount to 14,254,000 acres, or about 3 percent less than the 14,762,000 acres planted alone last year. Sizable decreases from last year and from the acreage intended in March are rather general owing to wet weather at seeding time, and high prices for seed. Acreages larger than last year, and larger than earlier expectations, are reported in Indiana and Missouri where wet weather prevented expected seedings of oats and soybeans were substituted. In Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota continued adverse weather limited the seeding of soybeans.

Reported intentions of growers as of July 1 indicate that approximately 10,853,000 acres of soybeans will be harvested for beans. This is slightly more than the 10,820,000 acres harvested for beans last year. In the North Central States, where most of the Nation's soybeans are produced, 9,710,000 acres are intended for beans or about 1 percent more than the 9,595,000 acres harvested for beans in the same area in 1943.

Stocks of Soybeans on farms are estimated at 11,018,000 bushels or slightly less than 6 percent of the 1943 production. A year ago, 13,744,000 bushels were on farms or 713 percent of the 1942 production. Of the 10 principal producing States only Iowa and North Carolina have more soybeans on farms than a year ago. Except for North Carolina stocks in the South Atlantic States are lower than a year ago. Nebraska is the only State with larger stocks than last year which planted as much acreage as intended in March, though there is no clear relation between unused seed and present stocks. About 78 percent of the July 1 farm stocks were in 4 States — Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. Disappearance of soybeans from farms since April 1 this year totaled 29,410,000 bushels, while in the same quarter last year disposal was 40,600,000 bushels. Movement from farms was unusually heavy between October 1, 1943 and January 1, 1944.

COWPEAS: The acreage of cowpeas grown alone for all purposes this year is estimated at 1,741,000 acres or about 23 percent less than the 2,266,000 acres grown in 1943, and is only about 55 percent of the 10-year (1933-42) average of 3,162,000 acres. Along with the continuing shift from cowpeas to soybeans and peanuts the acreage was further reduced this year because of the scarcity and high price of seed and shortage of labor. Owing to the late wet spring farmers concentrated their efforts on the more important crops. Acreage reductions are indicated for all the principal producing States.

PEANUT ACREAGE: The acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes this year is estimated at 4,169,000 acres. This is about 18 percent lower than the revised acreage of peanuts planted alone in 1943. The acreage interplanted with other crops is estimated at 925,000 acres or about 98 percent of the 1943 interplanted acreage. In all areas the acreages planted fell below the prospective acreage indicated in March.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1944

July 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

The declines in acreage were most pronounced in regions that are normally non-commercial, where greatest increases took place in 1942 and 1943. All minor States showed sharp declines while changes were moderate in the strictly commercial producing areas of the old established peanut States. In Virginia and Georgia decreases were very slight while in North Carolina, Alabama and Florida declines ranged from 5 to 10 percent. In all other States acreages were below last year by from 28 to 50 percent.

The first estimate of acreage for picking and threshing and indicated production for 1944 will be issued in the August report. But if the 5 year (1938-42) average ratio of acreage picked and threshed to acreage planted alone is used for calculating it, the acreage for picking and threshing would approximate about 3,250,000 acres. Projecting still further, if the five year average yields should be realized, production would be slightly above the revised production of 2,199,960,000 pounds in 1943, as shown in this report, or about 2,250,000,000 pounds.

The July 1 average condition of peanuts is reported at 72 percent of normal and compares with 80 percent on July 1, 1943, and 74 percent, the 10-year (1933-42) average. Stands are irregular in the Virginia-Carolina area and are especially poor in some sections of North Carolina. Excessive rainfall during planting time in the Southeastern States delayed planting. Recent dry weather has been favorable for cultivation in this area but has not been conducive to normal plant growth. In the Southwestern area stands range from generally good in the South to irregular in North Texas and Oklahoma.

VELVET BEANS: The estimated 106,000 acres of velvet beans grown alone this year is 21 percent less than the 135,000 grown in 1943 and is the smallest acreage since 1935, when an acreage of the same size was grown. Georgia and Alabama, the two principal producing States, indicate reductions from last year of 15 and 30 percent, respectively.

Acreage decreases of 20 to 25 percent are indicated for the other producing States, except Louisiana, where no change is expected.

DRY BEANS: The 1944 acreage planted to dry beans was reduced 12.5 percent from the record acreage planted in 1943 but is still larger than that of any other year of record. Some of the land planted to beans last year was found unsuitable for the crop and not utilized in 1944. Plantings were smaller in all the important bean producing States except Michigan where the acreage is 7 percent larger than the revised 1943 planted acreage. The acreage was reduced sharply in Montana, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming where the reduction amounted to 58, 40, 30, and 21 percent respectively. In each of these States the acreage was extensively increased in 1943. The acreage of California limas this year is the same as in 1943 but the acreage of other varieties is 12 percent smaller.

The United States acreage planted in 1944 is estimated at 2,340,000 acres compared with 2,674,000 acres in 1943 and 1,991,000 acres, the 10-year (1933-42) average. Abandonment in 1943 amounted to 10 percent leaving 2,400,000 acres for harvest. Average loss during the 10-year period 1933-42 was 11.8 percent and loss in 1944 is indicated at 7.6 percent leaving 2,162,000 acres for harvest.

Planting of beans was greatly delayed in New York and some acreage in the States of the Rocky Mountain region was planted later than usual. In

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Washington, D. C.,

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July 10, 1944

July 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Michigan, planting was mostly done at the optimum seeding date and the crop is off to an unusually good start. Production for the country as a whole, based on July 1 conditions, is indicated as 19,358,000 bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned. This is a reduction of 1,765,000 bags or 8 percent from the record crop of 21,123,000 bags produced in 1943. Production in 1942 was 19,035,000 bags and the 10-year (1933-42) average is 15,133,000 bags. Although the 1944 bean crop is indicated as being considerably smaller than the 1943 crop, the production indicated for 1944, if realized would be the Nation's second largest crop. Only in the war years of 1942 and 1943 has production exceeded 19 million bags.

DRY FIELD PEAS: About 746,000 acres of field peas were planted this year for harvest as dry peas. Last year 832,000 acres were planted for this purpose but only 795,000 acres were harvested, including some cannery peas which were allowed to ripen. It now seems probable that 716,000 acres will be harvested for dry peas in 1944, not including cannery peas which may eventually be harvested for dry peas. A late spring and need for crop rotation contributed to the reduction in acreage in the northwest where most of this crop is grown.

Good yields per acre are indicated in most States and the total indicated 1944 production is 9,808,000 bags (of 100 pounds each, uncleaned). Such a crop would be roughly one million bags less than production in 1943 but almost 7 million bags above the 1933-42 average production.

These estimates do not include "blackeyes", other cow peas, nor Austrian Winter Seed Peas.

POPCORN: Popcorn is no longer a novelty crop. Present indications are that the largest acreage of record has been planted in 12 commercial producing States this year. The planted acreage for 1944 is estimated at 150,300 acres, compared with 94,600 acres planted last year, or an increase of nearly 60 percent. The acreage in each producing State except California is much above last year with spectacular increases indicated for Ohio, Nebraska, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Texas. A total of 15,000 acres has been planted in Oklahoma (a comparatively new producing State) and 15,000 acres is also expected in Texas. This places each of these States second only to Iowa in popcorn acreage. Most of the Texas acreage is in Karnes County, while Bryan, Choctaw, and McCurtain counties are the main producing area in Oklahoma. In another new area, probably 1,000 acres have been planted in Loudoun County, Virginia and adjacent areas across the Potomac River in Maryland. This acreage, however, is not shown in the 12-State totals.

Abandonment is expected to be only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the planted acreage. This indicates about 146,800 acres for harvest this year, compared with 90,450 acres harvested last year, an increase of about 62 percent. Kentucky expects about 20 percent abandonment and Nebraska about a 6 percent loss of planted acreage. The 1943 acreage for Iowa has been revised downward but the 1943 yield per acre for that State will not be revised.

Although reported condition is not available at this time, indications are that the growing crop is in good condition in all producing States except parts of Kentucky, where some fields are weedy and some have been hurt by drought. Good stands and growth are reported in Illinois and moisture conditions are favorable in Nebraska. Good yields are expected from all Texas areas.

Both demand and prices were good last year and are the primary reasons for a greatly expanded acreage this year. Estimated yields per acre and total production for 1944 will not be published until December.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1944

July 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: Production of apples in commercial areas was indicated on July 1 to be 122,268,000 bushels. This prospective crop is 37 percent greater than the very short 89,050,000-bushel production in 1943, but 5 percent less than the 128,273,000-bushel crop of 1942 and practically the same as the 10-year (1933-42) average. Production prospects are higher than last year in all States except Vermont and Massachusetts in the Eastern States, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, and Kentucky in the Central States, and New Mexico, California, and Utah in the Western States.

In the North Atlantic States the New England crop is varied because of late May and early June freezes. New England weather was dry the last half of May and first half of June but late June rains provided sufficient moisture for apples for the next few weeks. Insect and disease damage is light. In New York the crop also is varied mostly because of damage from spring freezes and hail. Fruit sets are lighter in many orchards than the bloom indicated. Scab is prevalent in most orchards though not serious. The Hudson Valley fruit is relatively in the best condition. New York expects another light Baldwin crop and prospects for Dutchess and Wealthy varieties are less favorable than last year. All other major varieties, however, are more promising than in 1943. New Jersey is harvesting early varieties. Although considerable fire blight and scab is reported, apples appear to be clean, growing and sizing well, and fairly free of worm damage. In Pennsylvania the fruit is generally clean and free from insects, although some orchards are infested with blight and scab.

In the North Central States the crop is materially larger than last year. Ohio shows an increase from the 2,422,000 bushels harvested in 1943 to 5,561,000 prospective bushels for 1944, although prospects are spotted over the State. In Michigan, the crop is indicated to be 7,800,000 bushels--32 percent larger than the 1943 crop. Harvest of Michigan Transparents will start soon after mid-July and Dutchess a few days later. In Indiana, winter and spring freezes lowered the prospective production but a larger crop than last year is expected. Fair sets of apples are evident in Wisconsin with exceptionally good prospects in Door County. Illinois expects a total crop the same size as last year, with production of summer apples considerably less than last year.

In the South Atlantic group, all States indicate large increases over the short crops of 1943. The area as a whole expects a production almost $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as last year. Drought in several South Atlantic States, particularly Maryland and Virginia, may reduce the crop. Virginia has indication for 13,880,000 bushels compared with 5,590,000 bushels produced in 1943. Winesaps, Stayman, and Golden Delicious, have the best prospects with Yorks and Black Twig showing the lightest crops. In West Virginia, the present outlook is for the largest apple crop--4,950,000 bushels--since 1937.

For the Western region as a whole, commercial production is expected to total 42,881,000 bushels which is 13 percent more than last year and 6 percent more than in 1942. Washington weather during June was cool and apples made rapid growth and sized well. The June drop was heavy but this may be favorable since less thinning will be necessary and a bumper crop can still remain on the trees. There is some variation in the variety set by orchards, but for the State as a whole it now appears there will be above-average production of all varieties. Transparents are now being harvested; other summer varieties will start this month and Winter Bananas the latter part of August. Principal fall and winter varieties are expected to come on about the same time as last year. Prospective production in Oregon, at 3,101,000 bushels, is 15 percent above 1943 production and 17 percent more than 1942 production. Oregon orchards are receiving excellent care and conditions are better than a year ago in every commercial county. Among the important apple varieties in the State, Newtowns, Spitzenbergs, and Gravensteins are somewhat more promising than last year, Ortleys are about the same, but it is doubtful

if Delicious will come up to last year. On July 1, the California commercial crop was expected to turn out 6,195,000 bushels--29 percent less than last season but 4 percent more than the 1942 production. Picking has started on a few early apples but harvest of California Gravensteins will not begin until late July.

PEACHES: The 1944 peach crop, now estimated at 69,201,000 bushels, is nearly 3 percent above the June 1 estimate, 64 percent larger than last year's short crop and 20 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. Prospective production by regions compares with the 10-year average as follows: the North Atlantic, 23 percent above; the South Atlantic, 5 percent above; the North Central, 25 percent above; the South Central, 12 percent below; and the Western, 35 percent above average.

In the 10 Southern States the 1944 crop prospect was reduced by March and April freezes. There has been some improvement since that time and production is now estimated at 15,389,000 bushels, nearly 3 times the very short 1943 crop, but 7 percent less than the 10-year average. The Carolinas, Georgia and Arkansas are principal sources of fresh peaches in the east during July. Georgia peaches are being harvested under favorable weather conditions and peak movement of Elbertas should cover about the middle 10 days in July. The Sand Hills area of North Carolina should be shipping Georgia Belles about July 15 and Elbertas about July 24. Shipment of Elbertas from Spartanburg County, South Carolina, is expected around July 20 with peak movement the latter part of July and in early August. The Arkansas crop has sized well. Volume movement of Elbertas is expected to cover the last 10 days of July and first few days of August.

Virginia peaches are sizing well. Harvesting of early varieties has started but volume movement is not expected to start until after mid-July. The mid-Atlantic and Northern peach States have large crops in prospect. Volume movement is expected from Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey in August, from Pennsylvania in late August and early September, and New York in September.

The mid-west States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan have above-average crops in prospect. Peak movement from Illinois is expected in mid-August. More moisture is needed before harvest in both the Centralia and Metropolis areas. Peak movement of the Michigan crop should occur the last half of August.

Washington and Colorado have record crops in prospect exceeding the record 1943 crops by 20 and 7 percent, respectively. Volume shipments from Washington of Elbertas and Hales are expected the latter part of August. In Colorado, harvest will probably be about two weeks later than last year with the peak movement indicated about the first week in September.

In California, where about 43 percent of the Nation's peach crop is being grown this year, production is expected to total 30,336,000 bushels which will be 20 percent above that of 1943 and 31 percent above the 10-year average. Production of Clingstone peaches, indicated at 18,793,000 bushels, shows an increase of 29 percent or more than 4,000,000 bushels in excess of the 1943 crop and the 10-year average. Production of Freestone peaches,--11,543,000 bushels-- is 9 percent above 1943 and 32 percent above the 10-year average. Earliest Freestone varieties were on the market during the last half of June and the first shipments of early Elbertas started about July 1. Most of this crop is yet to be harvested and will be followed by regular Elbertas and J. H. Hales. Both of these varieties are later than usual. The bulk of the California Clingstone crop is usually produced for canning the bulk of the

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Freestone crop for drying. In 1943, utilization of the 350,000 tons of Clings was: 320,000 canned, 11,700 fresh sales, 6,700 dried, 3,300 other processing, 1,300 farm use and 7,000 tons not harvested on account of scarcity of harvest labor. The 1943 utilization of the 255,000 tons of Freestones was: 106,700 tons dried, 124,300 fresh sales, 14,500 canned, 7,000 other processing, and 2,000 tons farm use. In 1943, a smaller than usual proportion of the Freestone crop was utilized for drying.

PEARS: Production prospects for pears declined slightly during June. The July 1 condition indicates a total United States crop of 27,733,000 bushels, which is 13 percent more than the 1943 production of 24,585,000 bushels, but 3 percent less than the 10-year (1933-42) average production of 28,559,000 bushels. In comparison with last year, 1944 production prospects are up sharply in all of the principal producing areas except California which shows a crop of only 7,793,000 bushels in prospect compared with the record 1943 crop of 12,543,000 bushels and the 10-year average of 9,622,000 bushels. Prospective production in Washington and Oregon combined is the largest of record. The prospective crop in these 2 States totals 11,745,000 bushels compared with 8,083,000 bushels in 1943 and the 10-year average of 9,965,000 bushels. New York State increased from 528,000 bushels in 1943 to 1,141,000 bushels in prospect for 1944. Conditions are fairly uniform in all major areas of the State. The indicated crop in Michigan of 1,157,000 bushels is a large increase from the 1943 crop of 481,000 bushels. Pennsylvania and Ohio have good-sized crops in prospect -- more than twice the size of the small 1943 production but below average.

The Bartlett crop in the Pacific Coast States (placed at 14,364,000 bushels) remains the same as the June 1 estimate, but is 13 percent below the 16,585,000 bushels produced in 1943. Production of Bartletts in California, at 6,751,000 bushels, is 40 percent below the 11,293,000 bushels produced in 1943. Washington and Oregon Bartlett pear crops are indicated to be 5,888,000 bushels and 1,725,000 bushels, respectively, which compare with the 1943 production of 3,906,000 bushels in Washington and 1,386,000 in Oregon. In California, the Bartlett pear crop is quite uneven but made satisfactory progress during June. The crop is later than usual because of continued cool weather. Shipments may start near the middle of July. The Oregon Bartlett crop is developing satisfactorily. In Washington, cool weather during June was favorable for the growth of winter pears. No unusual amount of pest damage is noticeable and harvest is expected to start the first part of August, about the same time as last year. Volume shipments will begin around mid-August.

Production of pears other than Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States is placed at 5,174,000 bushels compared with 4,041,000 bushels in 1943, and the 10-year average of 5,314,000. The California "other pear" crop is indicated to be 17 percent less than in 1943 but the Washington and Oregon crops have increased over 1943 by 25 and 70 percent, respectively.

GRAPES: The prospective production of grapes is expected to be about 11 percent less than the record crop of 1943 but 12 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. The crop is estimated at 2,652,100 tons compared with 2,972,900 tons last year and 2,371,410 tons, the 10-year (1933-42) average. A smaller indicated production in California and the other Western States more than offsets a larger prospective crop in the Eastern and Midwestern States.

The California crop is estimated at 521,000 tons of wine grapes, 470,000 tons of the table varieties and 1,432,000 tons of raisin types. In 1943 California produced 575,000 tons of wine grapes, 553,000 tons of the table varieties and 1,661,000 tons of raisin types. The crop in California continued to do well

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during June with little change in reported condition from June 1. Showers and winds in some areas made added applications of sulphur necessary as a preventative of mildew, but as yet little mildew has been reported.

In New York a good bloom and early indications of a good set are reported. Conditions in the Finger Lakes area are relatively better than in other sections of the State. A New York crop about 51 percent larger than last year is expected. Pennsylvania prospects are promising with the weather favorable, foliage good and clusters large. Brown rot is reported in some vineyards but is under control. Michigan's crop is estimated at only slightly larger than last year and about 2 percent less than the 10-year (1933-42) average. Wet Weather to mid-June caused considerable damage from rot in Arkansas with earlier prospects somewhat reduced. In Washington the cool June weather was favorable for development, and a record crop is in prospect.

CITRUS: The July 1 condition of all United States oranges from the 1944 bloom (1944-45 crop) averaged 79 percent. Condition of oranges on July 1, 1943 and also on July 1, 1942 was 76 percent. Grapefruit condition on July 1 was 75 percent compared with 61 percent a year earlier and 68 percent on July 1, 1942.

In Florida, the 1944-45 citrus crops made good progress during June. Groves have received good care and are in excellent condition. Showers were general during June over the citrus belt. Condition of oranges for the State is 77 percent — 6 points higher than a year earlier and 4 points more than two years ago. Florida grapefruit condition is 70 percent compared with 56 percent a year ago and 69 percent two years ago.

In Texas, the outlook for the new citrus crop was very favorable on July 1. A lighter crop of Navels than of other orange varieties is in prospect because of a heavy drop of Navels which followed the early June rains. Citrus other than Navel oranges experienced a very light June drop. General rains fell in the Texas citrus areas in late May and early June and there were also several beneficial showers later in June. Groves as a whole have been well cared for and growing conditions the first of July were excellent. Trees are vigorous and fruit is smooth and large-sized for this time in the season. Condition of oranges averaged 84 percent compared with 80 percent on July 1, 1943 and 73 percent on July 1, 1942. Grapefruit condition was 81 percent compared with 60 percent a year earlier and 70 percent 2 years earlier.

Arizona citrus trees of all varieties are generally strong and healthy. For the State there is a relatively heavier set of all varieties of oranges than grapefruit. Although a smaller production of grapefruit than last year is expected from the principal producing area in the Salt River Valley, a larger crop is expected from Yuma. Orange production from the 1944 bloom is expected to exceed the 1943-44 crop. Condition of Arizona oranges on July 1 was 81 percent — 1 point higher than a year ago and 10 points higher than 2 years ago. Arizona grapefruit condition was reported at only 72 percent compared with 86 percent last July 1; but this was considerably above the 1942 July 1 condition of 48 percent.

Prospects continue favorable for the new crops of California citrus as a whole and especially for Valencia oranges and Desert Valley grapefruit. Condition of all California oranges on July 1 was 80 percent, the same as a year earlier and 1 point above the condition on July 1, 1942. Condition of grapefruit was 77 percent — 6 points lower than on July 1, 1943 but 2 points above July 1, 1942. Condition of lemons was 75 percent compared with 79 percent a year earlier and 76 percent on July 1, 1942.

Except for California Valencia oranges, lemons, California summer grapefruit and Florida limes, harvest of United States citrus from the bloom of 1943 is almost

complete. The Nation's 1943-44 orange crop (excluding tangerines) is now placed at 101,816,000 boxes compared with 85,116,000 boxes for the 1942-43 season. California Valencias, which are harvested mostly in the late spring and summer months, are estimated at 30,400,000 boxes, which is about the same as the 30,055,000 boxes produced in 1942-43. United States grapefruit production is estimated at 55,510,000 boxes compared with the 50,481,000 box crop of 1942-43. The 1943-44 California lemon crop is expected to total only 11,730,000 boxes -- 21 percent less than the 1942-43 crop.

CHERRIES: Production of all varieties of cherries in the 12 commercial States is indicated to be 194,480 tons -- 67 percent more than the 1943 crop of 116,510 tons and 25 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. Production of sweet varieties is indicated at 80,990 tons -- 8 percent more than last year. Production of "sours" is placed at 113,490 tons, which is more than 2 1/2 times the short 1943 crop. The July 1 production estimate of "sweets" was 2 percent lower and "sours" about one percent lower than the June 1 estimate.

In the three important west coast sweet cherry States, a 51 percent increase over 1943 production in California more than offset declines of 24 percent in Oregon and 17 percent in Washington. In the other Western States prospective production exceeds 1943 in Idaho, Colorado and Montana, but Utah's crop is estimated at 13 percent less than last year's large crop. In Washington, favorable growing weather during June increased tonnage some, but heavy rain during June 16-18 caused considerable "split-damage" and delayed harvest of the early crop a few days. Carlot shipments began June 10 -- about the same time as in 1943. Peak shipments which occurred about July 1, will taper off the latter part of July. In Oregon, June rains caused some damage but most of the loss was in quality, since processors were able to utilize a considerable tonnage of cracked cherries. In The Dalles district harvesting was nearing completion around July 1. The peak of harvest in western Oregon occurred the first week in July. Prospects in Union County are very favorable. In California, harvest was completed with less crop loss than previously expected from wind and rain storms. Production of Royal Annes, used mainly for canning and Maraschino stock, is placed at 11,400 tons, and fresh market varieties at 14,200 tons, compared with production in 1943 of 7,600 and 9,400 respectively. In the eastern cherry States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, and Mich.), 1944 total production of "sweets" at 10,350 tons, is over 3 times the near-failure 1943 crop.

Sour cherry production is estimated at 113,490 tons compared with the previous record crops of 105,240 tons in 1942 and 104,690 tons in 1940. Although all five eastern States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., Wis.) have large crops, the Michigan prospective production is especially large -- 52,400 tons for 1944 which exceeds the previous record in 1942 by 13 percent. In Michigan, Early Richmonds were being taken by processors by July 1. Harvest of the main Montmorency crop started during the first week in July in the southern and central areas and will start about July 10 in the northern area. In Wisconsin, processing of the near record crop will start about July 10. In the commercial area of western New York prospects are most favorable in Niagara county and poorest in the Lake area of Wayne county.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES: California apricot production is estimated at 292,000 tons, more than 3-1/2 times as large as the unusually small crop of 80,000 tons produced in 1943, and 35 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average of 216,500 tons. Cool weather during June was favorable for the sizing and coloring of apricots in some areas, but on the heavily loaded trees in other localities sizes are running small. Harvest for drying was at peak on July 1 in the San Joaquin Valley, but had not yet begun in the important Santa Clara Valley. Apricots from the Winters area moved

mainly to the fresh market and canneries. In the Brentwood area, harvest of fruit for shipment to fresh markets is in progress. Apricot trees in Washington are carrying a record crop estimated at 22,200 tons. Production in 1943 was 15,400 tons, and in 1942 it was 21,000 tons. Growing conditions during June were favorable for the development of Washington apricots. Moorpark and Royal varieties generally have good fruit sets and are expected to produce exceptionally large crops. Blenheim and Tilton tonnage, however, is not expected to be much larger than the short crops of those varieties produced in 1943. The first carlot for fresh market moved June 25, but shipments are not expected to be heavy before the second week of July, reaching a peak the latter part of the month and the first week in August. Apricot production in Utah is estimated at 9,400 tons. A record crop of 10,100 tons was produced in 1943.

Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 79,000 tons, compared with 79,400 tons in 1943, and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 69,340 tons. The California crop is placed at 73,000 tons. Production in 1943 was 76,000 tons. The main harvest of early varieties from the San Joaquin Valley is completed. Harvest of Beauty plums is finished in nearly all areas and Santa Rosa, Formosa, Climax, and Tragedy varieties are moving from Placer County.

Prospective production of California dried prunes, estimated at 160,000 tons is 3 percent larger than was estimated in June 1. Production in 1943 was 196,000 tons and the 10-year average is 195,200 tons. Growing conditions in California during June were favorable for the development of prunes. In Washington, Oregon and Idaho, total production of prunes for all purposes is placed at 96,500 tons (fresh basis), compared with 135,500 tons in 1943 and the 10-year average of 142,600 tons. Prospects during June improved for eastern Washington and Oregon and total indicated production in these areas is above last season and above the 10-year average. In eastern Washington, prunes did not set quite as heavily as most other fruit crops this year. Prospects are better in the Yakima Valley than in the Walla Walla area. Some orchards in the latter area show a light set. In eastern Oregon, the June drop appears to be lighter than usual. Harvest in eastern Washington and Oregon is expected to start the first half of August. In the western part of those States, prospective production is well below last year and the 10-year average. In western Washington, rainy weather during the blossom period caused a light set of prunes in the commercial sections of Clark County. The set is showing up better than expected on June 1, and is much better in the outlying districts, but in the main producing districts of Clark County production in many orchards probably will be less than one-half that of 1943. Harvest of this crop, which is almost entirely dried or canned, will start early in September. In western Oregon the crop is again light particularly in Douglas County. In Idaho, conditions are favorable and a good crop is in prospect.

FIGS AND OLIVES: The condition of California figs at 83 percent is somewhat lower than that shown July 1, 1943, but is higher than the 10-year average (1933-42) of 79 percent. Prospects for production are good, although growers are fearful that the fruit set for the Calimyrna variety may be light. California olives produced good blossom but it seems now that the crop will be quite irregular and light in some areas. Condition at 57 percent is above that reported July 1, 1943 and is one point below the 10-year average.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: Some frost damage occurred to the California almond crop earlier but despite spotted conditions

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it still seems that a good crop is in the making. Based on July 1 condition the crop is forecast at 21,100 tons, 32 percent above last year and 58 percent above the 10-year average. Nuts have made good size growth. The prospects for Oregon and Washington filberts continues favorable. The crop is somewhat later than usual as was the case last year. California walnut prospects improved during June and the crop is now forecast at 65,000 tons, 7,000 tons larger than last year's harvest and more than 14,000 tons larger than the 1933-42 average. A heavy crop is in evidence in most important producing areas. The condition of the Oregon walnut crop is reported to be 78 percent of normal in comparison with 71 on July 1, 1943 and the 10-year average of 73. However, the crop is later than usual and the June drop was not completed. It is too early for a forecast of production.

CRANBERRIES: Prospects for the Massachusetts cranberry crop now appear to be sharply below last year. Prospects are favorable on those bogs which had sufficient water cover during last winter and spring, but severe freeze damage appears to have occurred in May to those bogs not adequately covered. On July 1 the New Jersey cranberry crop was in full bloom and if normal conditions continue through the summer a good crop is expected. Water for flooding may be a limiting factor if the summer continues dry. Bogs appear to be getting normal care in respect to pest control. Wisconsin cranberry prospects are still uncertain but on the whole are considered satisfactory for this season of the year. Some insect damage is reported, and flooding for control of fireworm has lowered production possibilities to some extent. Washington prospects seem somewhat better than last year. There was no winter damage and the crop is off to a fine start. In Oregon, there was no serious frost damage and late spring rains have been beneficial. Vines are flowering later than last year. Production prospects indicate a larger crop than was harvested in 1943.

PECANS: Pecan prospects for the country as a whole continue favorable and at least an average crop is expected. Georgia expects a crop about the same size as last year. The northern two-thirds of the State has prospects for large crops of all varieties but in the more important southern one-third of the State the crop prospect is variable and lighter than last year. Scab is severe this year in the southern half of Georgia. In Texas, production prospects are better than average even though the crop is indicated to be short in the western half of the State because of freeze damage in March. Prospects are very favorable, however, in the important pecan areas in the eastern half of Texas.

POTATOES: The Nation's potato crop in 1944 will be about 14 percent smaller than the record-high crop of 1943 but 10 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average production, if July 1 prospective yields materialize. Total production in 1944 is placed at 399,116,000 bushels compared with 464,656,000 bushels in 1943 and the 10-year average of 362,912,000 bushels.

Acreage for harvest in 1944 is about 9 percent less than in 1943 and is 1 percent below the 10-year average. Wet weather and a late spring interfered with planting operations and apparently caused the decrease of 5 percent from prospective acreages indicated by growers' reports in March. Of the 18 surplus late States, Maine, North Dakota, Colorado, Utah, and Oregon are the only States that show increases over the March prospective plantings.

Indicated yields per acre for the early, intermediate, and late groups of States are below those of last year. For the United States, July 1 conditions point to an average yield of 132.5 bushels per acre compared with the record-high yield of 139.9 bushels in 1943.

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The main or late crop is below the 1943 production by 46,000 bushels or 13 percent. On an acreage 10 percent smaller than in 1943, yields per acre in the 30 late States average less than the 1943 yield, though showing considerable variation by States. New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Colorado, Oregon, and California have prospects for higher yields than in 1943; other surplus late potato States are either below or the same as last year. In the majority of the late producing States a cold wet spring delayed preparation of seed beds and much of the acreage was planted later than usual. This acreage must have favorable growing conditions and a long season in order to produce good yields. Favorable weather at planting time in Maine enabled growers to make rapid progress in planting another record high acreage and on July 1 most potato fields in Aroostock were free of weeds and showing good stands. In the Red River Valley the crop is also making favorable progress. In Nebraska, plantings were made much later than usual and are more susceptible to injury by hot weather in July and August. Much of the acreage in Idaho and other western States was also planted late and will require a long growing season.

In the 7 intermediate States, prospective yields are below average. Considerable damage has been caused by dry, hot weather, particularly in Virginia where the yield per acre of commercial early potatoes is the lowest on record.

Production in the early States was curtailed by a combination of adverse weather, including wet weather, frosts, blight, and drought. Damage to the commercial early crop was severe and yields per acre were extremely low in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida.

SWEETPOTATOES: Production of 66,393,000 bushels of sweetpotatoes in 1944 is indicated by conditions on July 1. This is 9 percent less than the 1943 production of 72,572,000 bushels, but is only 1 percent below the 10-year (1933-42) average of 67,182,000 bushels. The lower production compared with 1943 is accounted for largely by a 7 percent reduction in the acreage for harvest, although the per-acre yield is indicated to be about 1 bushel less this year than last. The acreage remaining for harvest in 1944 is about 3 percent above average but the yield per acre is indicated to be about 4 bushels below average.

The heaviest reduction in acreage occurred in the South Central group of States, where approximately 55 percent of the total acreage is grown. In these States acreage was reduced approximately 10 percent, with all States except Oklahoma showing substantial decreases. In the South Atlantic States, which grow about 40 percent of the total acreage, the acreage for harvest is about 4 percent less this year than last. All of the reduction in this group comes in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, with Virginia showing a slight increase. Plantings have fallen 8 percent below the acreage intended in March, largely because by transplanting time in May and June the weather had turned too dry in many important sections.

Conditions in the main sweetpotato area have been generally unfavorable thus far, with rain needed rather badly in most sections. Should rains come, however, most crops could produce good yields.

SUGAR BEETS: The acreage planted to sugar beets is small again in 1944. Total plantings of 646,000 acres are about 5 percent larger than in 1943, when 617,000 acres were planted, but are still 38 percent smaller than the record area of 1,048,000 acres sown in 1942 and 30 percent below the 10-year (1933-42) average of 926,000 acres. The higher contract price per ton for 1944, which made beets more attractive financially this year than last, would have resulted in larger

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plantings had weather at planting time been more favorable. On the other hand there were still some growers who feared a labor shortage and curtailed their sugar beet acreage in favor of crops lower in labor requirements. The acreage "contracted" for planting exceeded the acreage actually planted by about 35,000 acres. Plantings are considerably larger in 1944 than in 1943 in Montana and Wyoming, Oregon and Washington. The acreage planted in Colorado and Utah was unchanged while California plantings are considerably smaller. In the North Central States sharp curtailment in Ohio and Indiana is more than offset by larger plantings in Wisconsin and the Dakotas.

Abandonment is indicated at 7.6 percent of the planted acreage, leaving 597,000 acres for harvest in 1944 compared with 548,000 acres harvested in 1943 when 11.2 percent of the planted acreage was abandoned. A good many fields were not "thinned" this year because of poor stands and excessive weed growth. In 1942, there were 954,000 acres harvested and the 10-year average was 852,000 acres.

Production in 1944, based on condition of the crop July 1, is indicated at 7,227,000 tons compared with 6,522,000 tons harvested in 1943 and the average of 10,094,000 tons. Thinning was nearing completion by July 1 and a good many fields had received the first hoeing. High yields per acre are in prospect on the Pacific Coast but conditions are spotted in the Rocky Mountain States and Nebraska where stage of growth and development vary greatly. In the North Central States yield prospects are fair to good.

SUGARCANE AND SORGO SIRUP ACREAGE: Sugarcane to be harvested for sirup in 1944 is estimated at 133,000 acres as compared with 129,000 acres for sirup in 1943. The increases were moderate and occurred only in Georgia, Florida and Texas.

The acreage of sorgo for sirup is estimated at 189,000 acres this year, being below the 205,000 acres harvested for sirup in 1943. All principal areas shared in the decline. Increases were shown only in Mississippi and Texas.

SUGARCANE: The acreage of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 304,000 acres, compared with 315,800 acres harvested last year. All the indicated decline took place in Louisiana where the total acreage is estimated at 274,000 acres compared with 289,000 acres in 1943. In Florida an increase of 12 percent is indicated.

The July 1 condition of the crop points to prospective production for sugar and seed of 6,166,000 tons compared with 6,510,000 tons last year. In Louisiana, the dry weather in June was a distinct advantage, following as it did the excessively wet spring. It permitted most growers to "lay by" their crop in fair condition, but some cane grew beyond the cultivation stage without being properly cleared of grass.

HOPS: The largest production of hops since 1915 is in prospect for 1944 on the basis of July 1 condition. The 48,960,000 pounds indicated for the three Pacific Coast States is 16 percent larger than the 1943 production of 42,297,000 pounds and compares with the 10-year (1933-42) average of 39,024,000 pounds.

The acreage for harvest in 1944 is placed at 36,600 acres -- 12 percent greater than the 32,600 acres harvested in 1943. The 1944 acreage is the largest since 1935. All three States show increases over 1943. Prospective production in Washington is 17,945,000 pounds compared with 15,207,000 pounds

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produced in 1943 and 10,251,000, the 10-year average. The July 1 conditions indicate 17,575,000 pounds for Oregon and 13,440,000 pounds for California for the 1944 season. Last year Oregon and California produced 14,450,000 pounds and 12,640,000 pounds respectively and the 10-year averages for the two States are 18,773,000 pounds and 9,999,000 pounds respectively.

In Washington and California old yards are in good shape and weather has been favorable for development of the crop. In Oregon, hops are possibly a little later than usual owing to cool weather. Very little mildew is present. In all three States considerable new acreage has been planted since harvest of the 1943 crop. This new acreage, as a proportion of the total for harvest in 1944, is about 21 percent in Washington, 12 percent in Oregon, and 7 percent in California. Although per-acre yields on the new acreage are not expected to be heavy, conditions are generally so favorable that the July 1 indication of 1,338 pounds per acre is the largest yield since 1929.

HEMP: The total acreage of hemp planted in 1944 is indicated at 72,900 acres, or less than one-third of the 225,700 acres planted in 1943. The planted acreage of hemp for fiber is estimated at 71,400 acres, that for seed at only 1,500 acres -- all in Kentucky. The 1943 acreage for fiber totaled 178,000 acres and for seed 47,700 acres. All of the 1944 acreage for fiber is in 5 States -- Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kentucky. However, only 2,000 acres are being grown in Kentucky. Contracts for most of the 1944 hemp acreage for fiber have been negotiated by the War Hemp Industries, Incorporated.

The drastic reduction in hemp acreage this year is due primarily to less need for fiber and seed, since 1943 production of both was sufficient to fulfill current needs, especially seed requirements. Another factor contributing to acreage decreases this year is the greatly improved shipping situation enabling more fiber of various kinds to be shipped into this country.

The 1944 acreage of hemp fiber for harvest is estimated at 67,400 acres, compared with 145,900 acres last year. Abandonment is expected to be about 6 percent. The acreage of hemp seed for harvest is estimated at 1,200 acres, all of which is located in Kentucky, mostly along the Kentucky River in the old established territory.

Estimates for 1944 are preliminary and based largely on the records of the War Hemp Industries, Incorporated. Indicated 1944 fiber and seed production will not be available until December.

MUNG BEANS: Mung beans have been grown in this country for many years but were of little importance until recently. The advent of the war curtailed imports, making it necessary to look for suitable locations within this country upon which to rely for the supply needed for the preparation of certain special Chinese dishes. Since the climate of Oklahoma appeared to be suitable for the crop, farmers in that State were induced to plant mung beans and Oklahoma now produces most of the United States production. However, according to available information, mung beans are grown to a limited extent in California, Georgia, Kansas, Missouri, and Texas, and possibly a few other States.

Mung beans have been grown in Oklahoma for the past 3 or 4 years, with the acreage expanding rapidly from year to year. Approximately 80,000 acres will be grown in Oklahoma this year, compared with 45,000 acres in 1943 and 15,000 acres in 1942. Estimates are not available for years prior to 1942.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1944

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

as of

July 1, 1944

Abandonment of planted acreage was rather heavy in both 1943 and 1942, with the harvested acreage estimated at 35,000 acres in 1943 and 10,000 acres in 1942. Present indications are that 70,000 acres will be harvested in Oklahoma this year. However, if timely rains are not received, the final acreage that will be harvested may drop considerably below present indications.

Approximately 6,300,000 pounds were harvested in Oklahoma in 1943, compared with 5,400,000 pounds in 1942. Production estimates for 1944 will not be available until December. With favorable weather the crop is comparatively easy to produce. It matures in approximately 60 to 70 days and suitable harvesting machinery is now available. Mung beans make a good protein supplement in the farm feed program and some acreage is harvested for hay, pastured or even plowed under for soil building purposes.

HAY: This year's hay crop is expected to be about 99 million tons if yields per acre turn out as well as now indicated. Such a tonnage would be about equal to the 1943 crop but 6 million tons less than the record-breaking crop of 1942. The wild hay crop probably will exceed 13 million tons -- largely because of good weather in the Northwest where much of the wild hay is produced and where ranchers need to build up hay supplies. A crop of some 85½ million tons of tame hay is now indicated on the basis of better than average yields on 60½ million acres of alfalfa, clover timothy, lespedeza, cowpeas, soybeans, peanuts, small grains and other crops and mixtures to be used for hay in 1944.

In most of the Corn Belt a late wet spring and inability to plant desired acreages of spring grains have caused farmers to leave unplowed some meadows that otherwise would have gone into corn and other crops. In the Northeast, memories of last year's difficulties in securing feed grains has prompted reduction of hay acreage in favor of home grown grain. Rather low yields of lespedeza hay last year reduced the acreage cut and thereby increased the self-sown acreage available for hay in 1944. Because of good prices, as well as actual need of more hay, many farmers and ranchers in the Great Plains and far Western States will cut a larger hay acreage than last year.

Alfalfa maintains its leading place as a hay crop with an indicated production of 32 million tons from nearly 14.4 million acres. There is a reduction this year in the acreage of alfalfa hay in Minnesota, Iowa and the Great Lakes region which is partly offset by increases in many of the Western States. With rather good growing conditions in most of the important northwestern States the indicated yield per acre of alfalfa hay for the U.S. is 2.24 tons or 11 percent above the 10-year average which includes some drought years. Last year, 32½ million tons of alfalfa hay were harvested from 15 million acres with a yield of 2.17 tons per acre.

The acreage of clover-timothy, the second most important kind of hay, is larger than a year ago and indicated production is 28.6 million tons from 21.3 million acres. Last year, 29 million tons were cut from 20.6 million acres. The acreage of clover-timothy hay has been increased in most of the Corn Belt this year but reductions are reported in Ohio and the Eastern States from New York to North Carolina. This reduction in the Atlantic Coast States is partly the direct result of dry weather in 1943 and partly the result of a shift to more feed grains this year.

Information now available indicates an increase in the acreage of lespedeza to be cut for hay. The eventual use of lespedeza acreage is not accurately known at this time, even by individual farmers. Since it makes much of its growth in August, it is frequently a second crop after winter wheat, and is widely used

for pasture. Judging from past performance it is reasonable to expect about 7 million acres of lespedeza may be cut for hay in 1944 with a yield of about 1 ton per acre.

The use of soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts, and small grains for hay is so largely dependent on the acreage diverted from other uses that no individual estimates of either the acreage or production of these minor kinds is made at this time.

PASTURES: The July 1 condition of farm pastures, although down 3 points from a year earlier, was the fifth highest for the month in 15 years and was about equal to the average for July 1 in the 1920-29 period, prior to the great droughts. Good June growing conditions in most of the Western half of the country together with accumulated reserve feed from growth earlier this year partially offset the deteriorating effects of drought and hot weather in the eastern and southeastern States, so the average July 1 pasture condition for the country as a whole was down only moderately from June 1. Prospects for pasture feed later this summer, however, are much less favorable than a month ago, with rain needed in most of the Eastern half of the country and some spots elsewhere, to ensure adequate supplies of green feed. Western ranges on July 1 were furnishing good feed generally except for parts of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

From the Ohio Valley south and eastward grazing crops deteriorated under hot, dry June weather with a resulting sharp decline in condition of pastures in that area by July 1. Areas of severe drought were especially noticeable in eastern Virginia, central North Carolina, central Kentucky, and much of Tennessee east of the Tennessee River. Between June 1 and July 1, declines in pasture condition from 15 to 29 points took place in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Pasture condition in these States as a group was well below a year ago, about the same as on July 1, 1941 and otherwise the lowest for the date since 1936.

late

As the result of growth in the/spring months, pastures in the Northern States east of the Mississippi River were still furnishing good feed on July 1. However, considerable drying of the top soil during June has slowed the growth of grass and prospects for late summer feed are much less favorable than earlier this year. Between June 1 and July 1, the reported condition of pastures declined moderately in nearly all States of the area except Indiana where it dropped sharply. In New England, scattered rains in the latter part of June improved growth, but July 1 pasture condition was below average (1933-42) especially in Maine and southern New England, with much less green feed available than at this time last year.

The condition of pastures was especially good in the Central and Northern States west of the Mississippi River, where timely June rains kept green feed growing and warmer weather at the higher elevations encouraged the growth of range feed. In all West North Central States pasture conditions were well above average (1933-42) being up a minimum of 11 points in Minnesota and a maximum of 35 points in South Dakota where drought in several years influenced the average materially. Condition of pastures was appreciably better than last year in South Dakota and Nebraska, but less favorable in Missouri. In the Rocky Mountain States, conditions on July 1 were as good or better than a year ago with improvement especially notable in Utah and northern New Mexico.

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In sections of the Southwest including western Texas, southern New Mexico, and southeastern Arizona, pasture and range conditions continued poor. Inadequate rainfall, coupled with hot weather and drying winds, held back growth of feeds, with conditions especially severe in southern New Mexico. In California, there was some improvement of pastures during June as the result of scattered rains, and conditions there were much better than had been anticipated early this year. However, pasture and range feed was much less abundant than a year earlier.

MILK PRODUCTION: Total milk production on farms in the United States during June is estimated at 12,540,000,000 pounds -- slightly less than in June last year and also below the June 1942 production. With these exceptions it is the highest of record for the month. The seasonal increase compared with May was not quite as sharp this year as it was a year ago. The peak of the flush period came in early June, a few days ahead of last year. The number of cows milked continues to be about 2 percent larger than a year earlier, but owing to a smaller percentage of cows milked, and a deteriorating green feed situation, the flow of milk per cow in herd averaged lower for June than last year. The cumulative total of milk production during the first 6 months of 1944 (January-June) totals about 61.7 billion pounds as against 61.6 billion pounds during those months in 1943.

The July 1 flow of milk per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 16.89 pounds, compared with 17.92 pounds a month earlier, 17.65 on July 1 last year, and the 10-year (1933-42) July 1 average of 16.61 pounds. The seasonal decline in milk production per cow (from June 1 to July 1) was sharper this season than a year earlier, owing to the earlier seasonal peak of production, poorer pasture conditions and unduly warm weather at the end of June. All geographic divisions showed a seasonal decline in milk production per cow but the sharpest decrease compared with average took place in the Atlantic Coast regions, especially the South Atlantic where pasture conditions dropped sharply during June.

Compared with July 1 last year, production per cow was down around 4 percent--about half of which was caused by a decline of 2 percent in the percentage of cows milked. The July 1 flow was lower than a year earlier in all geographic divisions with the declines ranging from only a fraction of 1 percent in the Western States to nearly 7 percent in the West North Central Area.

The percentage of cows milked averaged 74.8 percent on July 1, the lowest for that date since 1925, compared with 76.3 percent on July 1, 1943. The seasonal increase from June 1 to July 1 in the percentage of cows milked this year was less than the usual increase during June. While all geographic divisions show a smaller percentage of cows milked than on July 1 of last year, the decline is particularly sharp in the West North Central States where farmers apparently are not milking strippers.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,437,000,000 eggs in June, a record for the month -- 2 percent above June last year and 39 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. June egg production was the highest of all time in all parts of the country except in the West North Central States, where it was exceeded only by the record production of June last year. The aggregate production for the first half of this year was 35,662,000,000 eggs -- 7 percent more than the production for this period in 1943 and 50 percent above the 10-year average. The aggregate was the highest of record in all parts of the country.

The rate of egg production per layer during June was 15.0 eggs per layer, about the same as last year, compared with 14.4 eggs for the 10-year average. The rate during the first half of this year was 86.1 eggs, compared with 84.4 last year

and 77.7 for the 10-year average. Production per layer during June set a new record high for the month in the West and equaled the high of 1941 in the North Atlantic States. The rate in all other parts of the country was from 1 to 2 percent below the June rate of last year.

There were 362,895,000 layers on farms during June -- 2 percent more than during June last year and 34 percent above the 10-year average. Although fowl marketings have been very heavy during the past 2 months the number of layers on farms in June continues at a record level in all parts of the country. Farm flocks decreased by 29,075,000 birds from June 1 to July 1 this year compared with a decrease of 22,372,000 birds in the same period last year. This decrease in layers was about 8 percent of the number on hand June 1, compared with 6 percent last year. Culling during June was about 43 percent heavier than in June last year, with about the same percentage death loss in both years.

There were 587,586,000 chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms July 1 -- 19 percent less than a year ago but 11 percent above the 10-year average. Young chicken numbers were below last year in all parts of the country -- 15 percent in the North Atlantic, 16 percent in the East North Central, 18 percent in the West North Central, 22 percent in the South Atlantic, 25 percent in the South Central and 26 percent in the Western States. The number of young chickens on farms decreased by 22,025,000 birds or 4 percent from June 1 to July 1 this year compared with an increase of 51,818,000 or 8 percent last year. The decrease this year reflects small June hatchings and early marketing of young birds in a year of decreasing inventories. The large increase last year was the result of a record June chick production with increasing inventories.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS JULY 1 (Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1933-42	58,504	118,486	158,902	53,040	100,244	41,724	530,900
1943	80,198	148,682	237,818	72,458	139,167	51,561	729,884
1944	67,854	125,499	195,016	56,561	104,742	37,914	587,586

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June averaged 28.1 cents per dozen, compared with 27.2 cents a month earlier, 35.2 cents a year earlier, and 17.9 cents for the 10-year (1933-42) June average. Egg prices improved during the month with the seasonal decrease in egg production. Prices increased 3.6 percent during the month ending June 15 compared with 2.9 percent last year and 1.1 percent for the 10-year average.

Fowl marketings continued much heavier during the month than in June last year, the result of heavy culling to meet lower egg prices and high feed costs. Chicken prices declined 0.6 cents per pound during the month compared with an increase of 0.4 cents during the month last year and a 10-year average decline of 0.2 cents.

Turkey prices declined 0.5 cents per pound during the month ending June 15 compared with no change last year and a 10-year average decline of 0.5 cents. Mid-June turkey prices averaged 30.0 cents per pound compared with 28.6 cents a year earlier and 14.2 cents for the 10-year June average.

The average cost of feed in a U.S. farm poultry ration declined about 1 percent during the month ending June 15, compared with an advance of about 2 percent last year and a 10-year average decline of 1 percent.

The egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships on June 15 were considerably less favorable than a year earlier or the 10-year average. The turkey-feed ratio was slightly less favorable than a year earlier but considerably more favorable than the 10-year average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1944

July 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGES OF CERTAIN SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1943 AND 1944

State : Corn, all : Oats 1/ : Barley 1/ : Potatoes 1/ : Sweetpotatoes
 : 1943 : 1944 : 1943 : 1944 : 1943 : 1944 : 1943 : 1944 : 1943 : 1944
 Thousand acres

Maine	16	17	99	110	4	3	212	212	--	--
N.H.	15	16	12	14	--	--	9.4	8.5	--	--
Vt.	64	65	70	72	5	4	15.0	12.3	--	--
Mass.	41	46	12	14	--	--	25.0	25.0	--	--
R.I.	8	8	3	3	--	--	6.2	6.5	--	--
Conn.	48	52	11	13	--	--	22.0	21.1	--	--
N.Y.	654	732	673	841	116	118	213	204	--	--
N.J.	181	194	51	46	8	8	71	72	16	16
Pa.	1,298	1,402	849	849	131	92	179	168	--	--
Ohio	3,544	3,828	1,326	1,180	45	18	95	79	--	--
Ind.	4,338	4,685	1,612	1,386	69	50	47	42	1.5	1.5
Ill.	8,621	9,224	3,536	3,324	119	73	36	33	4.5	5.0
Mich.	1,562	1,812	1,280	1,472	175	150	220	180	--	--
Wis.	2,529	2,706	2,666	2,879	358	204	190	144	--	--
Minn.	5,356	5,999	4,450	4,940	1,348	849	261	219	--	--
Iowa	10,937	11,484	5,069	5,120	51	16	54	50	2	2
Mo.	4,931	5,030	2,670	2,056	165	120	46	37	10	8
N.Dak.	1,188	1,283	2,228	2,607	2,826	2,826	182	187	--	--
S.Dak.	3,834	3,987	2,478	3,073	2,321	1,857	49	39	--	--
Nebr.	8,502	9,012	2,291	2,383	1,779	1,299	95	78	--	--
Kans.	3,872	3,756	2,147	1,846	1,538	1,154	37	27	3.0	3.0
Del.	130	139	6	6	10	11	4.4	4.1	3	3
Md.	457	503	48	44	79	71	22.5	19.8	8	8
Va.	1,345	1,399	170	165	82	75	79	77	32	33
W.Va.	417	425	103	86	11	9	37	33	--	--
N.C.	2,335	2,358	361	365	60	54	109	87	80	80
S.C.	1,561	1,467	741	778	13	13	31	29	80	78
Ga.	3,804	3,652	701	701	11	11	35	33	127	118
Fla.	747	732	24	24	--	--	32.6	33.5	24	19
Ky.	2,753	2,891	134	111	189	125	53	46	22	19
Tenn.	2,883	2,710	230	218	140	140	61	43	54	45
Ala.	3,257	3,192	264	259	--	--	56	62	96	90
Miss.	2,880	2,707	347	434	--	--	34	34	83	73
Ark.	2,108	2,045	388	427	12	13	61	52	28	23
La.	1,431	1,317	151	181	--	--	59	64	124	113
Okla.	2,097	1,971	1,553	1,646	724	326	49	32	13	14
Tex.	5,610	5,049	1,593	1,848	450	351	76	67	75	65
Mont.	198	208	522	470	522	568	24	18	--	--
Idaho	36	32	237	242	392	353	197	169	--	--
Wyo.	124	103	147	160	129	142	16	15	--	--
Colo.	987	957	209	230	894	805	90	92	--	--
N.Mex.	210	200	41	35	35	40	6.0	6.0	--	--
Ariz.	37	40	27	34	99	130	7.0	6.3	--	--
Utah	29	26	53	56	163	150	20.2	18.0	--	--
Nev.	4	4	12	13	25	24	3.4	3.4	--	--
Wash.	31	31	318	273	337	276	61	48	--	--
Oreg.	52	43	446	455	292	225	53	46	--	--
Calif.	74	67	499	534	1,602	1,730	88	102	12	12
U.S.	97,136	99,606	42,858	44,023	17,329	14,483	3,429.7	3,084.5	898.0	828.5

1/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

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PLANTED ACREAGE OF SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1943 AND 1944

State	All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		Flaxseed 1/	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres	
Maine	2	2	--	--	2	2	--	--
N. Y.	3	4	--	--	3	4	--	--
Pa.	9	8	--	--	9	8	--	--
Ohio	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--
Ind.	6	6	--	--	6	6	--	--
Ill.	8	7	--	--	8	7	9	3
Mich.	9	9	--	--	9	9	5	5
Wis.	40	34	--	--	40	34	13	6
Minn.	1,022	1,180	49	42	973	1,138	1,758	984
Iowa	5	6	--	--	5	6	354	124
Mo.	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	15
N.Dak.	8,500	10,226	1,847	1,976	6,653	8,250	2,168	1,106
S.Dak.	2,960	3,020	293	246	2,667	2,774	630	321
Nebr.	87	99	--	--	87	99	12	2
Kans.	6	6	--	--	6	6	311	165
Okla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	60	54
Tex.	--	--	--	--	--	--	38	36
Mont.	2,557	2,941	--	--	2,557	2,941	597	269
Idaho	336	390	--	--	336	390	2	1
Wyo.	89	93	--	--	89	93	4	1
Colo.	153	191	--	--	153	191	--	--
N.Mex.	23	23	--	--	23	23	--	--
Ariz.	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	20
Utah	69	75	--	--	69	75	--	--
Nev.	15	16	--	--	15	16	--	--
Wash.	1,101	1,046	--	--	1,101	1,046	1	1
Oreg.	274	195	--	--	274	195	5	2
Calif.	--	--	--	--	--	--	310	170
U. S.	17,275	19,578	2,189	2,264	15,086	17,314	6,320	3,285

State	Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets 1/		Rice	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres	
Maine	9	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	132	125	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	21	16	--	--
Mich.	2/ 655	701	2	--	60	71	--	--
Wis.	7	3	8	3	--	--	--	--
Minn.	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Dak.	4	2	11	11	--	--	--	--
S.Dak.	6	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebr.	100	60	--	--	52	54	--	--
Kans.	6	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ark.	--	--	--	--	--	--	265	273
La.	--	--	--	--	--	--	629	579
Tex.	14	6	--	--	--	--	400	392
Mont.	66	28	56	36	60	73	--	--
Idaho	171	154	250	228	49	51	--	--
Wyo.	124	98	2	1	26	32	--	--
Colo.	595	416	51	46	139	139	--	--
N.Mex.	300	285	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ariz.	15	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	11	12	--	--	34	34	--	--
Wash.	4	4	398	370	--	--	--	--
Oreg.	3	2	54	51	--	--	--	--
Calif.	442	411	--	--	84	77	237	246
Other States	--	--	--	--	92	99	--	--
U.S.	2/ 2,674	2,340	832	746	617	646	1,531	1,490

1/Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

2/Revised.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indicated			
	Average:	harvest:	1953-42:	cated:	1933-42:	1943:	Indicated		
	:1933-42:	1943:	1944:	1944:	1944:	1944:	1944:		
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	282	249	353	23.0	18.0	25.0	6,517	4,482	8,825
N.J.	56	46	60	22.2	20.0	23.5	1,234	920	1,410
Pa.	935	781	914	19.6	17.0	21.0	18,400	13,277	19,194
Ohio	2,070	1,602	2,044	20.3	16.5	22.5	41,934	26,433	45,990
Ind.	1,647	949	1,267	17.0	16.0	22.0	28,047	15,184	27,874
Ill.	1,900	1,010	1,242	17.8	16.5	21.0	34,144	16,665	26,082
Mich.	815	652	952	20.3	17.0	24.5	16,396	11,034	23,324
Wis.	39	30	35	17.0	19.5	20.0	668	585	700
Minn.	175	112	112	17.8	18.5	17.5	3,146	2,072	1,960
Iowa	353	139	125	18.3	21.0	21.0	6,401	2,919	2,625
Mo.	1,873	973	1,560	14.4	13.0	17.5	26,851	12,649	27,300
S. Dak.	119	165	230	11.0	11.5	17.5	1,394	1,898	4,025
Nebr.	2,797	2,865	3,026	14.0	21.0	15.5	39,360	60,165	46,903
Kans.	10,135	10,155	11,881	12.3	14.2	17.5	125,965	144,201	207,918
Del.	75	56	67	18.4	18.0	20.5	1,364	1,008	1,374
Md.	399	289	379	19.2	17.0	22.0	7,634	4,913	8,338
Va.	569	451	564	14.3	13.0	19.5	8,081	5,863	10,998
W. Va.	132	78	104	14.8	13.5	16.5	1,952	1,053	1,716
N. C.	483	465	558	12.4	12.5	17.0	5,952	5,812	9,486
S. C.	192	261	271	10.4	11.5	13.0	2,050	3,002	3,523
Ga.	180	193	218	9.5	11.0	13.0	1,718	2,123	2,834
Ky.	418	289	422	14.2	13.5	19.0	5,992	3,902	8,018
Tenn.	417	343	462	11.9	12.0	15.5	4,901	4,116	7,161
Ala.	7	12	15	10.8	11.5	14.5	77	138	218
Miss.	--	8	18	--	28.0	26.0	--	224	468
Ark.	57	18	45	9.6	11.0	12.0	530	198	540
Okla.	4,020	3,338	4,617	12.0	9.5	18.5	48,419	31,711	385,414
Tex.	2,834	3,306	4,166	9.7	11.0	17.5	28,195	36,366	72,905
Mont.	914	953	1,159	15.7	23.0	21.0	15,785	21,919	24,339
Idaho	608	508	610	22.6	24.0	27.0	13,862	12,192	16,470
Wyo.	91	139	150	12.7	16.0	16.0	1,298	2,224	2,400
Colo.	702	1,283	1,129	13.5	22.9	14.0	10,427	29,381	15,806
N. Mex.	197	231	215	9.8	9.0	12.0	2,040	2,079	2,580
Ariz.	40	22	24	22.1	21.0	25.0	890	462	600
Utah	175	158	209	17.8	20.5	24.0	3,155	3,239	5,016
Nev.	4	5	6	27.7	30.0	30.0	101	150	180
Wash.	1,088	894	1,376	25.9	26.5	28.5	28,954	23,691	39,244
Oreg.	583	468	744	21.2	27.5	26.5	12,542	12,870	19,716
Calif.	782	456	534	18.0	18.5	18.0	14,246	8,436	9,612
U.S.	38,163	33,952	41,864	15.0	15.6	18.9	570,675	529,606	793,086

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1944

July 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average:	1943	harvest:	Average:	1943	cated	Average:	1943	cated
	:1933-42:		:1944	:1933-42:		:1944	:1933-42:		:1944
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	4	2	2	19.4	24.0	20.0	87	48	40
N.Y.	6	3	4	17.8	15.5	18.0	95	46	72
Pa.	11	9	8	17.8	17.5	19.0	189	158	152
Ohio	4	1	1	19.0	16.0	22.0	69	16	22
Ind.	7	6	6	15.0	15.0	20.0	107	90	120
Ill.	29	8	7	16.4	19.5	20.0	437	156	140
Mich.	16	8	8	17.4	14.0	20.0	258	112	160
Wis.	64	39	33	16.3	19.5	19.5	1,018	760	644
Minn.	1,417	942	1,112	13.6	16.0	16.5	19,162	15,072	18,348
Iowa	29	5	6	13.7	15.0	16.0	378	75	96
N. Dak.	5,151	6,394	8,056	9.9	19.0	17.0	53,560	121,486	136,952
S. Dak.	1,642	2,499	2,649	8.1	11.0	14.0	14,980	27,489	37,086
Nebr.	242	83	92	8.0	13.5	13.0	1,725	1,120	1,196
Kans	12	4	5	7.2	10.0	9.5	95	40	48
Mont.	2,368	2,496	2,870	11.2	21.0	19.0	26,766	52,416	54,530
Idaho	380	329	382	27.4	32.0	33.0	10,332	10,528	12,606
Wyo.	105	81	84	12.5	15.0	15.0	1,295	1,215	1,260
Colo.	274	127	161	13.8	17.0	15.0	3,657	2,159	2,415
N. Mex.	20	21	21	13.2	15.5	13.0	264	326	252
Utah	72	65	73	28.8	33.5	32.0	2,081	2,178	2,336
Nev.	13	14	15	25.2	28.0	27.0	320	392	405
Wash.	1,001	1,076	1,022	19.8	26.0	25.0	19,243	27,976	25,550
Oreg.	296	260	185	20.4	25.5	23.0	5,970	6,630	4,255
U.S.	13,166	14,472	16,802	12.4	18.7	17.8	162,112	270,488	298,685

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1943	Indi-	Average	1943	Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	Average:	1943	cated	Average:	1943	cated	
	:1933-42:	:1944:	:1933-42:	:	:1944:	:1933-42:	:	:1944:	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	81	48	41	14.1	18.0	17.5	1,114	864	718
N.Dak.	1,909	1,815	1,942	11.3	18.0	16.5	22,260	32,670	32,043
S.Dak.	388	267	235	9.1	10.0	14.0	4,039	2,670	3,290
3 States	2,377	2,130	2,218	11.2	17.0	16.3	27,413	36,204	36,051

WHEAT (Production by classes) for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter &	Total
					Spring)	
	Thousand bushels					
Av.						
1933-42	315,315	200,147	127,402	28,340	88,995	760,199
1943	354,916	133,317	227,689	37,177	83,199	836,298
1944 2/	497,420	230,240	258,652	37,066	104,444	1,127,822

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated July 1, 1944

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1944

as of
July 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average				
	1933-42	1943	1933-42	1943	1933-42	1943	1943	Indicated	
	1933-42	1944	1933-42	1944	1933-42	1944	1944	1944	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	14	16	17	39.5	40.0	39.0	571	640	663
N.H.	16	15	16	41.0	41.0	41.0	635	615	656
Vt.	73	64	65	37.8	38.0	41.0	2,759	2,432	2,665
Mass.	40	41	46	41.0	42.0	41.0	1,657	1,722	1,886
R.I.	9	8	8	37.8	38.0	41.0	332	304	328
Conn.	50	48	52	39.2	40.0	40.0	1,946	1,920	2,080
N.Y.	679	649	727	34.9	35.0	37.0	23,735	22,715	26,899
N.J.	190	179	192	38.6	34.0	43.0	7,342	6,086	8,256
Pa.	1,330	1,294	1,398	41.2	38.0	44.0	54,713	49,172	61,512
Ohio	3,491	3,516	3,797	42.3	49.5	49.0	147,230	174,042	186,053
Ind.	4,222	4,294	4,638	39.2	49.0	45.0	164,777	210,406	208,710
Ill.	8,268	8,532	9,129	40.4	50.0	47.0	330,989	426,600	429,063
Mich.	1,573	1,556	1,805	33.4	34.0	39.0	52,772	52,904	70,395
Wis.	2,353	2,504	2,679	35.0	43.5	43.0	82,275	108,924	115,197
Minn.	4,590	5,192	5,879	34.1	41.5	37.0	155,934	215,468	217,525
Iowa	10,000	10,860	11,346	42.5	59.0	45.0	421,769	640,740	510,570
Mo.	4,500	4,510	4,916	23.4	31.0	30.5	102,573	139,810	149,938
N.Dak.	1,145	1,126	1,227	16.6	22.5	24.0	18,812	25,335	29,448
S.Dak.	3,019	3,543	3,685	14.4	22.5	22.0	43,767	79,718	81,070
Nebr.	7,490	8,332	8,749	15.4	26.0	25.0	116,838	216,632	218,725
Kans.	3,368	3,666	3,519	14.2	23.0	24.5	44,701	84,318	86,216
Del.	140	129	138	28.6	25.0	30.0	4,013	3,225	4,140
Md.	493	454	499	33.9	26.0	36.5	16,704	11,804	18,214
Va.	1,397	1,331	1,384	24.8	25.0	26.0	34,638	33,275	35,984
W.Va.	468	413	421	27.7	34.0	33.0	12,884	14,042	13,893
N.C.	2,401	2,319	2,342	19.5	22.0	18.0	46,720	51,018	42,156
S.C.	1,704	1,545	1,452	13.6	16.0	13.5	23,209	24,720	19,602
Ga.	4,226	3,774	3,623	10.2	12.0	9.0	42,873	45,288	32,607
Fla.	735	741	726	9.6	11.0	10.0	7,050	8,151	7,260
Ky.	2,710	2,740	2,877	24.4	27.5	26.0	65,808	75,350	74,802
Tenn.	2,784	2,863	2,696	23.4	23.0	22.5	65,238	65,964	60,660
Ala.	3,442	3,234	3,169	12.9	15.0	14.0	44,317	48,510	44,366
Miss.	2,918	2,807	2,639	15.0	15.5	14.5	43,845	43,508	38,266
Ark.	2,211	2,021	2,001	15.6	12.5	17.0	34,248	25,262	34,017
La.	1,550	1,395	1,283	14.8	16.5	14.0	22,922	23,018	17,962
Okla.	1,914	1,868	1,812	14.4	12.5	17.5	26,488	23,350	31,710
Tex.	4,969	5,526	4,973	15.3	16.0	13.5	75,569	88,416	67,136
Mont.	156	190	200	12.7	17.0	18.5	2,071	3,230	3,700
Idaho	43	34	31	41.3	49.5	48.0	1,794	1,683	1,488
Wyo.	169	113	92	11.0	11.0	12.0	1,830	1,243	1,104
Colo.	1,086	931	884	10.8	15.5	16.0	11,721	14,430	14,144
N.Mex.	185	189	180	14.0	15.5	16.0	2,614	2,930	2,880
Ariz.	36	35	38	12.1	11.5	12.0	434	402	456
Utah	24	28	25	24.9	31.5	30.0	608	882	750
Nev.	3	4	4	30.0	30.0	28.0	81	120	112
Wash.	34	31	31	34.6	47.0	42.0	1,195	1,457	1,302
Oreg.	63	51	42	31.0	36.5	34.0	1,938	1,862	1,428
Calif.	76	74	67	32.0	34.0	32.0	2,440	2,516	2,144
U.S.	92,355	94,790	97,519	25.8	32.5	30.6	2,369,384	3,076,159	2,980,136

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1944

July 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1 1/

State	Corn for Grain			Oats			Old Wheat		
	Average:	1943	1944	Average:	1943	1944	Average:	1943	1944
	:1933-42:	:	:	:1933-42:	:	:	:1933-42:	:	:
Thousand bushels									
Maine	10	11	15	816	884	497	11	7	6
N.H.	24	19	20	53	49	38	--	--	--
Vt.	39	20	13	220	353	119	--	--	--
Mass.	63	62	77	21	10	16	--	--	--
R.I.	12	6	8	6	3	2	--	--	--
Conn.	92	68	48	15	7	10	--	--	--
N.Y.	916	1,789	973	3,959	7,691	2,237	800	1,361	634
N.J.	1,432	2,142	996	248	232	198	86	102	129
Pa.	8,418	9,555	7,004	3,997	3,641	1,934	1,504	1,683	1,142
Ohio	26,501	48,624	28,913	5,462	8,810	3,825	3,304	2,896	1,719
Ind.	34,816	60,338	42,333	4,896	7,335	4,318	1,956	1,265	840
Ill.	112,138	132,634	81,650	17,889	16,534	12,440	1,765	1,027	841
Mich.	7,533	17,909	6,665	7,147	14,156	4,780	2,573	2,911	1,344
Wis.	6,494	12,670	11,379	11,369	16,092	15,052	356	635	659
Minn.	35,045	42,446	30,334	25,810	33,738	22,847	4,101	6,488	2,701
Iowa	165,568	235,631	173,735	33,097	35,329	34,962	859	1,258	659
Mo.	25,663	32,896	26,284	5,213	7,726	8,280	1,558	1,265	1,518
N.Dak.	799	1,634	535	8,804	23,976	21,986	12,973	41,956	30,831
S.Dak.	11,032	26,786	13,855	10,136	23,504	14,805	5,022	14,940	5,770
Nebr.	39,705	67,511	46,047	7,443	8,742	13,618	5,391	19,574	7,967
Kans.	9,428	19,056	13,301	4,110	4,623	5,691	9,716	36,018	7,212
Del.	869	1,071	531	3	7	4	36	28	10
Md.	3,358	2,900	1,503	122	133	77	236	180	74
Va.	5,684	5,568	4,594	190	386	200	432	827	381
W.Va.	1,854	2,225	2,393	246	333	224	203	248	147
N.C.	9,320	8,674	9,413	470	662	329	380	681	291
S.C.	4,324	3,542	5,087	493	404	282	54	84	75
Ga.	7,556	5,966	8,390	472	254	253	95	101	96
Fla.	640	698	653	2	0	0	--	--	--
Ky.	11,525	15,299	12,548	134	167	176	169	338	156
Tenn.	10,971	11,785	8,919	104	109	167	173	183	185
Ala.	7,366	5,595	9,450	109	432	276	3	14	4
Miss.	5,936	5,785	5,507	166	315	450	--	3	4
Ark.	4,530	4,320	2,582	287	514	342	24	13	7
La.	1,800	1,914	2,251	79	158	111	--	--	--
Okla.	2,848	3,397	1,788	2,632	2,633	1,833	2,987	5,450	1,427
Tex.	7,535	5,252	8,147	4,743	2,018	1,960	594	5,218	909
Mont.	98	247	129	2,012	6,502	6,378	8,045	24,348	22,300
Idaho	229	337	170	789	1,422	1,036	2,618	4,252	3,181
Wyo.	116	151	34	520	820	680	421	1,746	688
Colo.	1,188	1,930	1,565	731	847	857	1,600	4,659	3,785
N.Mex.	315	490	235	55	55	131	118	2/ 626	96
Ariz.	78	66	81	10	13	11	11	12	9
Utah	10	15	5	125	278	302	547	701	813
Nev.	1	2	2	14	32	33	31	58	54
Wash.	38	58	45	793	1,795	1,390	1,194	2/ 4,136	1,550
Oreg.	114	126	213	962	1,308	1,363	928	2/ 3,755	1,560
Calif.	18	15	15	50	28	54	2/ 156	2/ 1,289	759
U.S.	574,054	799,235	570,435	167,024	235,060	186,574	2/ 73,031	2/ 92,336	102,533

1/ Soybean stocks on farms, see page 41.

2/ Revised.

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OATS									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1943	Indi-	Average	1943	Indicated	
	:Average:	:harvest:	:1933-42:		:cated:	:1933-42:		:1944:	
	:1933-42:	1943	1944		1944				1944
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	110	85	99	37.2	39.0	38.0	4,098	3,315	3,762
N. H.	7	6	7	38.0	35.0	37.0	280	210	259
Vt.	54	44	45	31.9	27.0	33.0	1,720	1,188	1,485
Mass.	6	5	6	33.1	31.0	33.0	186	155	198
R. I.	2	1	1	31.1	31.0	32.0	47	31	32
Conn.	5	4	4	31.1	30.0	31.0	145	120	124
N. Y.	830	572	789	29.4	17.0	33.0	24,470	9,724	26,037
N. J.	45	44	40	30.3	25.0	29.0	1,371	1,100	1,160
Pa.	886	763	832	29.4	19.5	30.0	25,912	14,878	24,960
Ohio	1,216	1,226	1,127	33.6	24.0	35.0	40,351	29,424	39,445
Ind.	1,362	1,444	1,275	29.0	23.0	27.0	38,976	33,212	34,425
Ill.	3,502	3,427	3,187	32.9	33.0	32.0	115,311	113,091	101,984
Mich.	1,315	1,138	1,411	32.8	21.0	33.0	43,549	23,898	46,563
Wis.	2,394	2,573	2,779	32.1	39.0	40.0	76,610	100,347	111,160
Minn.	4,138	4,327	4,792	32.4	33.0	32.0	135,359	142,791	153,344
Iowa	5,548	4,907	4,905	32.0	37.5	30.5	178,708	184,012	149,602
Mo.	1,705	2,250	1,710	23.4	23.0	17.0	40,710	51,750	29,070
N. Dak.	1,470	2,086	2,441	22.0	34.0	32.0	35,220	70,924	78,112
S. Dak.	1,513	2,350	2,935	23.2	30.0	33.0	40,764	70,500	96,855
Nebr.	1,697	2,172	1,846	21.0	33.0	22.0	37,248	71,676	40,612
Kans.	1,510	1,976	1,620	23.6	24.0	19.5	35,931	47,424	31,590
Del.	3	4	4	29.6	25.0	30.0	77	100	120
Md.	36	43	40	29.4	24.0	29.0	1,061	1,032	1,160
Va.	101	143	136	22.0	20.0	26.0	2,252	2,860	3,536
W. Va.	80	78	60	21.5	20.5	22.0	1,721	1,599	1,320
N. C.	237	278	284	22.6	21.5	29.0	5,372	5,977	8,236
S. C.	496	641	673	21.0	22.0	23.0	10,481	14,102	15,479
Ga.	430	519	540	18.8	19.5	23.5	8,137	10,120	12,690
Fla.	10	10	10	13.6	15.0	25.0	133	150	250
Ky.	78	88	75	18.1	20.0	19.0	1,416	1,760	1,425
Tenn.	93	159	151	18.3	21.0	23.5	1,725	3,339	3,548
Ala.	127	192	202	18.8	20.5	23.5	2,433	3,936	4,747
Miss.	130	300	381	27.5	30.0	37.0	4,046	9,000	14,097
Ark.	216	274	301	22.4	25.0	28.5	4,967	6,850	8,578
La.	60	128	154	27.6	29.0	31.0	1,734	3,712	4,774
Okla.	1,360	1,273	1,540	19.6	18.0	19.5	26,831	22,914	30,030
Tex.	1,406	1,210	1,573	23.0	18.0	27.0	33,213	21,780	42,471
Mont.	315	469	422	27.2	40.0	38.0	9,104	18,760	16,036
Idaho	159	185	189	37.6	40.0	40.0	5,999	7,400	7,560
Wyo.	109	129	141	27.2	31.0	30.0	2,963	3,999	4,230
Colo.	154	170	187	28.2	31.5	28.5	4,373	5,355	5,330
N. Mex.	26	34	27	24.2	24.0	24.0	634	816	648
Ariz.	8	9	12	27.8	27.0	31.0	222	243	372
Utah	36	45	48	37.8	42.0	41.0	1,388	1,890	1,968
Nev.	4	9	10	36.8	41.0	36.0	166	369	360
Wash.	173	191	168	45.4	48.5	48.0	7,887	9,264	8,064
Oreg.	293	299	308	30.3	38.0	34.0	8,889	11,362	10,472
Calif.	140	169	177	28.9	32.0	28.0	4,089	5,408	4,956
U. S.	35,597	38,449	39,664	28.6	29.8	29.8	1,028,280	1,143,867	1,183,236

BARLEY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1943	Indi-	Average	1943	Indicated	
	Average:	harvest:	Average:	1943	cated	Average:	1943	Indicated	
	:1933-42:	1943	:1933-42:	1943	:1944	:1933-42:	1943	:1944	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	4	4	3	27.6	30.0	28.0	121	120	84
Vt.	5	5	4	27.3	23.0	29.0	145	115	116
N.Y.	142	100	110	24.8	16.5	27.0	3,476	1,650	2,970
N.J.	4	7	7	26.7	26.0	28.0	108	182	196
Pa.	94	125	88	28.4	22.0	29.0	2,649	2,750	2,552
Ohio	30	40	17	23.9	20.0	26.0	718	800	442
Ind.	40	59	47	21.8	21.5	26.0	924	1,268	1,222
Ill.	141	91	64	24.9	22.0	25.5	3,318	2,002	1,632
Mich.	201	155	144	26.1	16.5	30.0	5,235	2,558	4,320
Wis.	733	347	198	28.3	26.0	29.0	20,372	9,022	5,742
Minn.	1,889	1,228	798	23.6	18.5	25.0	44,911	22,718	19,950
Iowa	418	49	15	23.7	22.5	24.0	9,844	1,102	360
Mo.	120	120	80	18.6	18.0	21.0	2,359	2,160	1,680
N.Dak.	1,537	2,652	2,679	16.9	24.0	23.0	28,443	63,648	61,617
S.Dak.	1,341	2,142	1,735	16.2	16.5	21.5	25,164	35,343	37,302
Nebr.	1,004	1,551	977	16.4	18.0	14.5	18,207	27,918	14,166
Kans.	608	1,110	888	13.1	14.0	16.0	8,980	15,540	14,208
Del.	1/ 3	9	10	1/30.4	29.0	30.0	1/ 91	261	300
Md.	52	76	68	28.8	23.0	31.0	1,492	1,748	2,108
Va.	59	75	68	25.0	21.0	31.0	1,486	1,575	2,108
W.Va.	8	11	9	24.7	19.0	27.0	190	209	243
N.C.	17	45	45	20.7	20.5	25.0	360	922	1,125
S.C.	6	12	12	17.0	18.5	19.5	96	222	234
Ga.	1/ 6	11	11	1/17.6	17.0	20.0	1/ 93	187	220
Ky.	46	97	90	22.7	21.0	25.0	1,083	2,037	2,250
Tenn.	50	107	110	18.6	17.0	20.0	969	1,819	2,200
Ark.	1/ 8	8	10	1/15.6	15.0	17.0	1/127	120	170
Okla.	278	375	300	15.6	10.0	19.0	4,661	3,750	5,700
Tex.	182	257	301	16.0	13.0	28.0	3,131	3,341	8,428
Mont.	165	506	550	22.4	31.5	30.0	4,024	15,939	16,500
Idaho	194	374	340	33.7	34.0	37.0	6,627	12,716	12,580
Wyo.	70	115	125	24.7	29.5	29.0	1,765	3,392	3,625
Colo.	447	734	646	21.0	24.0	20.0	9,620	17,616	12,920
N.Mex.	13	29	35	22.9	23.0	24.0	308	667	840
Ariz.	34	52	74	31.8	31.0	36.0	1,068	1,612	2,664
Utah	82	151	143	40.9	47.0	45.0	3,406	7,097	6,435
Nev.	12	24	23	36.0	36.0	34.0	440	864	782
Wash.	110	300	246	34.2	39.0	37.0	3,921	11,700	9,102
Oreg.	162	250	195	28.9	36.5	32.0	4,759	9,125	6,240
Calif.	1,175	1,299	1,403	26.9	28.0	26.0	31,734	36,372	36,478
U.S.	11,485	14,702	12,668	21.7	21.9	23.8	256,350	322,187	301,811
1/ Short-time average.									

RYE									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	1943	Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	1933-42	1943	cated	1933-42	1943	cated	
	:1933-42:	: 1944			: 1944			: 1944	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	22	15	15	16.8	16.0	18.0	360	240	270
N.J.	19	13	14	17.1	16.0	18.0	330	208	252
Pa.	78	48	43	14.3	13.0	15.0	1,100	624	645
Ohio	70	76	38	15.6	15.0	17.5	1,110	1,140	665
Ind.	133	118	100	12.5	12.0	14.0	1,661	1,416	1,400
Ill.	82	62	70	12.3	11.0	13.5	1,016	682	945
Mich.	120	65	78	12.5	11.5	14.5	1,468	748	1,131
Wis.	230	109	100	11.3	10.5	11.0	2,648	1,144	1,100
Minn.	386	123	111	13.3	12.5	13.0	5,322	1,538	1,443
Iowa	75	13	13	14.7	15.5	15.0	1,193	202	195
Mo.	41	55	80	11.2	11.0	13.0	461	605	1,040
N.Dak.	706	349	227	10.6	11.5	13.0	8,302	4,014	2,951
S.Dak.	495	522	397	10.7	10.0	14.0	6,305	5,220	5,558
Nebr.	328	421	345	10.0	12.0	11.0	3,486	5,052	3,795
Kans.	64	129	97	10.5	10.5	11.5	688	1,354	1,116
Del.	8	11	15	12.6	13.5	14.5	109	148	213
Md.	17	21	22	13.6	13.0	15.5	235	273	341
Va.	47	39	46	11.6	11.0	14.0	540	429	644
W.Va.	8	4	4	11.6	11.0	13.0	91	44	52
N.C.	53	35	38	8.5	9.0	11.0	478	315	418
S.C.	16	25	26	8.4	8.5	9.0	141	212	234
Ga.	21	19	20	6.6	8.0	8.5	141	152	170
Ky.	15	22	35	11.5	12.0	13.0	176	264	455
Tenn.	37	34	44	8.6	9.0	10.0	331	306	440
Okla.	67	138	138	8.2	6.5	10.5	603	897	1,449
Tex.	10	25	20	9.8	7.0	13.5	102	175	270
Mont.	40	29	22	10.5	15.0	14.0	441	435	308
Idaho	6	8	6	13.4	15.0	15.0	85	120	90
Wyo.	20	26	20	7.6	10.0	9.5	160	260	190
Colo.	50	126	63	8.3	10.5	9.0	466	1,323	567
N.Mex.	1/ 6	15	8	1/10.2	9.0	10.0	1/ 66	135	80
Utah	3	6	9	9.0	8.5	11.0	32	51	99
Wash.	21	30	21	10.2	13.0	13.0	224	390	273
Oreg.	36	36	31	13.0	15.0	14.5	469	540	450
Calif.	9	10	9	12.5	12.5	12.0	115	125	108
U.S.	3,344	2,777	2,325	11.7	11.1	12.6	40,446	30,781	29,362

1/ Short-time average.

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SORGHUM 1/									
Acreage									
State	Planted			Harvested			For		
	Average	1943	1944	Average	1943	1944	harvest,	1944	
	1933-42			1933-42					
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres			Thous. acres		
Ind.	2/ 9	11	7	2/ 9	11	7			
Ill.	22	13	9	22	13	9			
Wis.	2/ 9	4	3	2/ 9	4	3			
Minn.	36	17	18	35	16	17			
Iowa	81	43	19	80	42	19			
Mo.	364	274	230	357	263	226			
N.Dak.	96	95	84	90	90	81			
S.Dak.	756	739	665	677	657	598			
Nebr.	997	662	704	922	623	653			
Kans.	3,246	3,486	3,608	2,722	3,158	3,277			
Va.	4	3	6	4	3	6			
N.C.	18	13	13	18	13	13			
S.C.	20	20	20	20	20	20			
Ga.	44	38	42	44	37	41			
Ky.	40	26	31	40	25	30			
Tenn.	54	41	43	54	41	43			
Ala.	36	32	40	36	30	38			
Miss.	37	34	37	37	34	37			
Ark.	136	108	97	128	105	95			
La.	13	15	16	13	15	16			
Okla.	2,063	2,372	2,210	1,830	2,097	2,047			
Tex.	6,136	7,948	8,362	5,715	7,599	7,997			
Mont.	9	7	6	8	7	6			
Wyo.	20	16	16	17	15	15			
Colo.	804	602	680	571	527	602			
N.Mex.	481	505	615	403	395	531			
Ariz.	42	54	69	42	52	67			
Calif.	132	113	102	132	113	102			
U.S.	15,702	17,291	17,752	14,032	16,005	16,596			
1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses except sirup. 2/ Short-time average.									

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/									
Acreage									
State	Harvested			Yield			Production		
	Average	1943	harvest,	Average	1943	Indi-	Average	1943	Indi-
	1933-42		1944	1933-42		cated	1933-42		cated
	1933-42			1933-42		1944	1933-42		1944
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Mich.	8	1	---	762	650	---	60	6	---
Wis.	11	8	3	750	870	800	79	70	24
N.Dak.	---	10	10	---	950	900	---	95	90
Mont.	26	56	36	1,097	1,120	1,180	283	627	425
Idaho	77	241	222	1,130	1,380	1,300	873	3,326	2,886
Wyoming	---	2	1	---	1,200	1,200	---	24	12
Colo.	16	34	31	787	800	1,050	132	272	326
Wash.	122	390	363	1,274	1,450	1,500	1,624	5,655	5,445
Oreg.	3/ 6	53	50	3/1,264	1,500	1,200	3/ 106	795	600

9 States 266 795 716 1,153 1,367 1,370 3,148 10,870 9,808

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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July 10, 1944

July 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average:	harvest	Average:	1943	cated	Average:	1943	cated	
	:1933-42:	1943	:1933-42:	1944	:1944	:1933-42:	1944	:1944	
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	909	857	862	0.88	1.00	0.75	796	857	646
N.H.	351	335	342	1.08	1.23	.95	378	411	325
Vt.	894	865	868	1.17	1.38	1.10	1,046	1,190	955
Mass.	350	346	362	1.40	1.62	1.20	491	559	434
R.I.	36	34	35	1.32	1.32	1.15	48	45	40
Conn.	287	280	284	1.41	1.46	1.25	402	408	355
N.Y.	3,930	3,953	3,859	1.28	1.56	1.40	5,015	6,185	5,403
N.J.	225	245	236	1.56	1.61	1.60	351	394	378
Pa.	2,340	2,242	2,181	1.29	1.52	1.45	3,008	3,399	3,162
Ohio	2,504	2,429	2,306	1.31	1.44	1.50	3,240	3,505	3,459
Ind.	1,940	2,060	2,012	1.25	1.35	1.40	2,415	2,774	2,817
Ill.	2,767	2,607	2,533	1.28	1.28	1.45	3,536	3,327	3,673
Mich.	2,592	2,692	2,565	1.29	1.42	1.45	3,356	3,823	3,719
Wis.	3,487	3,876	3,901	1.56	1.81	1.65	5,499	7,033	6,437
Minn.	2,849	3,016	2,945	1.46	1.82	1.50	4,171	5,480	4,418
Iowa	3,362	3,037	3,271	1.44	1.65	1.70	4,851	5,017	5,561
Mo.	2,801	3,132	3,359	1.00	1.14	1.15	2,834	3,575	3,863
N.Dak.	1,130	816	821	1.03	1.44	1.40	1,124	1,178	1,149
S.Dak.	838	595	612	.94	1.38	1.50	762	819	918
Nebr.	1,228	969	1,010	1.30	1.65	1.80	1,570	1,597	1,818
Kans.	892	946	934	1.43	1.79	1.95	1,259	1,690	1,821
Del.	65	82	77	1.32	1.15	1.35	86	94	104
Md.	396	441	422	1.28	1.24	1.35	508	545	570
Va.	1,116	1,377	1,448	1.06	1.03	1.05	1,198	1,420	1,520
W.Va.	682	788	797	1.08	1.22	1.15	739	964	917
N.C.	1,030	1,355	1,281	.91	.93	.85	942	1,263	1,089
S.C.	584	708	635	.71	.67	.70	414	471	444
Ga.	1,094	1,662	1,567	.55	.52	.48	597	872	752
Fla.	102	143	141	.54	.51	.55	56	73	78
Ky.	1,414	1,770	1,800	1.13	1.21	1.05	1,628	2,144	1,890
Tenn.	1,824	2,106	2,097	1.05	1.05	1.00	1,925	2,217	2,097
Ala.	878	1,326	1,136	.74	.66	.70	653	872	795
Miss.	762	935	936	1.18	1.03	1.15	907	965	1,076
Ark.	998	1,184	1,219	1.04	.86	1.05	1,059	1,016	1,280
La.	293	329	314	1.18	1.13	1.20	349	373	377
Okla.	725	1,145	955	1.23	.93	1.30	905	1,064	1,242
Tex.	1,034	1,742	1,479	.98	.84	1.00	1,021	1,469	1,479
Mont.	1,249	1,212	1,281	1.28	1.51	1.40	1,569	1,829	1,793
Idaho	1,020	1,027	1,022	2.14	2.13	2.25	2,176	2,189	2,300
Wyo.	589	531	532	1.33	1.46	1.50	780	775	798
Colo.	1,030	1,021	1,062	1.60	1.78	1.80	1,651	1,817	1,912
N.Mex.	160	189	190	2.10	2.22	2.25	339	420	428
Ariz.	219	278	324	2.38	2.58	2.40	522	718	778
Utah	492	496	506	2.01	2.14	2.35	996	1,061	1,189
Nev.	182	188	193	2.01	1.92	2.15	366	361	415
Wash.	908	990	1,005	1.86	2.01	1.95	1,686	1,993	1,960
Oreg.	874	854	859	1.82	1.90	1.88	1,587	1,624	1,615
Calif.	1,619	1,805	1,851	2.79	2.99	2.85	4,507	5,389	5,275
U.S.	57,049	61,016	60,427	1.32	1.43	1.42	75,320	87,264	85,524

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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WILD HAY

PASTURE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			Condition July		
	Harvested			Aver-			Aver-			Aver-		
			For	age	1943	Indi-	age	1943	Indi-	age	1943	1944
			Average:	1943	harvest:	1933-	cated:	1933-	cated:	1933-		
	1933-42:		1944	42		1944	42		1944	42		
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	7	6	6	0.94	1.05	0.85	7	6	5	86	94	73
N.H.	8	6	6	.91	.90	.90	7	5	5	85	94	78
Vt.	9	6	5	.94	1.10	.95	8	7	5	85	101	84
Mass.	10	9	10	.96	1.00	.80	9	9	8	84	91	62
R.I.	1	1	1	.93	.95	.75	1	1	1	83	80	69
Conn.	9	6	6	1.07	1.10	1.05	10	7	6	88	95	68
N.Y.	52	47	47	.91	1.05	.95	48	49	45	78	96	89
N.J.	16	15	14	1.28	1.20	1.30	20	18	18	76	83	77
Pa.	15	18	17	.86	1.10	1.00	13	20	17	79	91	88
Ohio	6	6	6	.75	.90	.85	4	5	5	79	92	86
Ind.	6	5	5	.90	.95	1.05	6	5	5	78	94	80
Ill.	21	23	21	.83	.85	1.00	18	20	21	78	93	88
Mich.	36	17	17	.86	.90	.95	31	15	16	80	96	93
Wis.	230	105	89	1.08	1.25	1.25	239	131	111	82	96	93
Minn.	1,487	1,260	1,323	.96	1.15	1.10	1,427	1,449	1,455	79	93	90
Iowa	151	117	110	1.07	1.15	1.25	160	135	138	79	96	98
Mo.	144	160	160	1.00	1.25	1.10	145	200	176	74	93	88
N.Dak.	1,615	1,925	1,983	.76	1.00	1.00	1,265	1,925	1,983	68	94	94
S.Dak.	1,651	2,450	2,768	.58	.75	.95	1,012	1,838	2,630	63	89	98
Nebr.	2,570	2,960	2,990	.65	.70	.80	1,698	2,072	2,392	67	86	93
Kans.	637	625	662	.91	1.20	1.15	578	750	761	66	87	89
Del.	1	1	1	1.05	1.00	1.10	1	1	1	76	81	75
Md.	4	3	3	.88	.80	1.00	3	2	3	76	82	77
Va.	12	10	10	.84	.70	.80	10	7	8	78	90	72
W.Va.	22	22	22	.82	.90	.90	18	20	20	79	90	85
N.C.	18	18	18	1.04	1.10	1.00	18	20	18	74	88	65
S.C.	10	8	8	.86	1.00	.85	8	8	7	66	80	63
Ga.	25	29	29	.86	.85	.75	22	25	22	70	80	62
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	78	79	75
Ky.	20	31	34	.88	.90	.80	17	28	27	78	94	60
Tenn.	34	42	42	.81	.75	.80	28	32	34	70	76	62
Ala.	40	39	39	.80	.75	.70	32	29	27	72	74	70
Miss.	64	60	66	.92	.70	.90	58	42	59	73	67	75
Ark.	167	161	164	1.00	.90	1.05	166	145	172	75	82	82
La.	21	21	24	1.14	1.15	1.20	24	24	29	77	70	76
Okla.	397	516	562	.94	1.15	1.15	376	593	646	68	84	86
Tex.	223	194	200	.96	1.05	1.05	213	204	210	72	77	78
Mont.	584	745	745	.83	.90	.90	496	670	670	79	96	91
Idaho	122	123	117	1.09	1.10	1.20	133	135	140	87	89	95
Wyo.	396	419	427	.79	.80	.85	318	335	363	82	91	97
Colo.	361	400	408	.95	.95	1.00	344	380	408	74	83	89
N.Mex.	20	21	21	.73	.75	.75	15	16	16	67	56	72
Ariz.	6	4	4	.90	.80	.90	5	3	4	77	73	79
Utah	67	72	72	1.12	1.35	1.20	75	97	86	76	78	93
Nev.	193	219	219	1.02	1.00	1.00	200	219	219	86	88	85
Wash.	42	46	43	1.19	1.20	1.15	50	55	49	84	88	88
Oreg.	226	246	224	1.05	1.15	1.00	237	283	224	83	92	88
Calif.	169	184	156	1.22	1.30	1.20	212	239	187	80	85	73
U.S.	11,928	13,401	13,904	.81	.92	.97	9,788	12,279	13,452	75	88	85

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ALFALFA HAY 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	1943	Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	Average:	cated	Average	cated		cated	
	1933-42	1943	1933-42	1943	1933-42	1943	1944		
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	5	7	7	1.44	1.35	1.20	8	9	8
N.H.	4	5	5	1.91	2.10	1.50	7	10	8
Vt.	14	21	21	2.06	2.20	1.80	29	46	38
Mass.	10	17	17	2.18	2.40	1.75	21	41	30
R.I.	1	1	1	2.30	2.25	2.15	2	2	2
Conn.	17	25	25	2.52	2.35	2.20	42	59	55
N.Y.	356	460	419	1.86	1.96	1.95	667	897	817
N.J.	52	63	63	2.19	2.10	2.20	113	132	139
Pa.	232	268	268	1.94	1.80	1.95	449	482	523
Ohio	442	448	399	1.93	1.85	2.10	860	829	838
Ind.	415	452	398	1.78	1.80	1.95	743	814	776
Ill.	463	494	445	2.14	1.95	2.40	1,001	963	1,068
Mich.	1,154	1,227	1,104	1.54	1.55	1.60	1,787	1,902	1,766
Wis.	1,009	969	824	2.02	2.20	2.25	2,081	2,132	1,854
Minn.	1,108	1,412	1,186	1.79	2.15	1.75	2,054	3,306	2,076
Iowa	873	991	862	2.08	2.35	2.45	1,845	2,329	2,112
Mo.	239	320	310	2.22	2.45	2.50	540	784	775
N.Dak.	132	181	183	1.13	1.65	1.60	152	299	293
S.Dak.	308	286	306	1.09	1.60	1.80	326	458	551
Nebr.	840	746	761	1.47	1.80	2.00	1,224	1,343	1,522
Kans.	617	722	700	1.60	1.95	2.20	972	1,408	1,540
Del.	5	5	5	2.20	2.10	2.30	11	10	12
Md.	36	40	42	2.03	1.60	2.00	74	64	84
Va.	55	62	66	1.96	1.80	2.10	108	112	139
W.Va.	30	47	52	1.98	1.90	2.10	60	89	109
N.C.	7	6	6	1.89	1.96	1.90	13	12	11
S.C.	2	2	2	1.58	1.50	1.40	3	3	3
Ga.	5	5	5	1.80	1.90	1.60	9	10	8
Ky.	153	206	210	1.80	1.90	1.60	280	391	336
Tenn.	57	115	120	1.88	1.80	1.85	111	207	222
Ala.	4	6	6	1.46	1.50	1.40	6	9	8
Miss.	59	68	75	2.22	2.10	2.10	132	143	158
Ark.	79	81	85	2.07	1.50	2.10	165	122	178
La.	25	29	31	2.09	2.00	2.10	53	58	65
Okla.	249	280	300	1.82	1.70	2.20	459	476	660
Tex.	98	135	144	2.35	2.70	2.70	234	364	389
Mont.	624	682	696	1.57	1.70	1.65	980	1,159	1,148
Idaho	784	772	764	2.38	2.40	2.55	1,866	1,853	1,948
Wyo.	325	310	301	1.62	1.75	1.75	526	542	527
Colo.	632	632	657	1.91	2.10	2.20	1,210	1,327	1,445
N.Mex.	109	136	139	2.54	2.70	2.70	279	367	375
Ariz.	166	206	237	2.62	2.85	2.75	436	587	652
Utah	443	426	439	2.08	2.25	2.45	927	958	1,076
Nev.	133	137	138	2.27	2.15	2.50	302	295	345
Wash.	268	330	333	2.45	2.45	2.40	656	808	799
Oreg.	278	282	274	2.52	2.50	2.50	703	705	685
Calif.	773	868	946	4.19	4.40	4.20	3,238	3,819	3,973
U.S.	13,688	14,983	14,377	2.02	2.17	2.24	27,765	32,465	32,146
1/ Included in tame hay.									

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1943	Indi-	Average	1943	Indi-	
	:Average:	:harvest:	:Average:	:1943	:cated:	:Average:	:1943	:cated:	
	:1933-42:	:1944:	:1933-42:	:1944:	:1944:	:1933-42:	:1944:	:1944:	
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	486	452	452	0.98	1.15	0.85	473	520	384
N.H.	178	164	167	1.20	1.40	1.05	213	230	175
Vt.	602	517	522	1.24	1.45	1.15	739	750	600
Mass.	226	215	226	1.53	1.80	1.25	344	387	282
R.I.	18	16	17	1.42	1.50	1.20	25	24	20
Conn.	147	141	141	1.48	1.60	1.25	218	226	178
N.Y.	2,958	2,804	2,748	1.27	1.60	1.40	3,727	4,486	3,847
N.J.	130	115	109	1.35	1.50	1.35	177	172	147
Pa.	1,923	1,749	1,697	1.22	1.50	1.40	2,343	2,624	2,376
Ohio	1,741	1,725	1,656	1.15	1.35	1.40	1,958	2,329	2,318
Ind.	950	1,030	1,061	1.05	1.20	1.25	979	1,236	1,326
Ill.	1,077	1,026	1,194	1.13	1.15	1.35	1,215	1,295	1,612
Mich.	1,209	1,278	1,278	1.12	1.35	1.35	1,338	1,725	1,725
Wis.	1,966	2,697	2,859	1.37	1.70	1.50	2,774	4,585	4,288
Minn.	765	1,006	1,086	1.26	1.60	1.35	974	1,610	1,466
Iowa	1,690	1,822	2,186	1.14	1.30	1.45	1,959	2,369	3,170
Mo.	1,157	900	990	.84	.95	1.00	947	855	990
N.Dak.	8	4	4	1.04	1.40	1.45	8	66	6
S.Dak.	11	11	11	.84	1.40	1.40	9	15	15
Nebr.	18	11	17	1.00	1.15	1.25	17	13	21
Kans.	35	33	36	1.01	1.30	1.30	33	43	47
Del.	37	33	32	1.24	1.30	1.30	46	43	42
Md.	288	290	278	1.18	1.30	1.25	348	377	348
Va.	421	429	399	1.10	1.20	1.10	464	515	439
W.Va.	379	399	399	1.05	1.25	1.15	396	499	459
N.C.	56	65	62	.92	1.05	.90	52	68	56
Ga.	4	4	4	.90	.85	.80	4	3	3
Ky.	315	363	363	1.01	1.10	1.00	322	399	363
Tenn	186	172	155	1.02	1.05	1.00	190	181	155
Ala.	5	5	5	.81	.75	.80	4	4	4
Miss.	6	6	6	1.20	.85	1.10	7	5	7
Ark.	22	19	19	.96	.85	1.05	21	16	20
La.	2/ 9	14	14	2/ 1.01	1.00	1.00	2/ 9	14	14
Mont.	178	184	221	1.36	1.50	1.50	240	276	332
Idaho	120	131	138	1.42	1.35	1.45	170	177	200
Wyo.	94	116	123	1.18	1.20	1.35	111	139	166
Colo.	144	174	177	1.45	1.45	1.55	209	252	274
N.Mex.	7	9	10	1.26	1.25	1.20	9	11	12
Utah	19	22	23	1.55	1.75	1.75	30	38	40
Nev.	22	24	24	1.41	1.35	1.35	31	32	32
Wash.	190	197	193	2.08	2.10	2.10	396	414	405
Oreg.	104	112	113	1.72	1.85	1.85	179	207	209
Calif.	36	37	37	1.76	1.85	1.80	62	68	67
U.S.	19,936	20,621	21,252	1.20	1.42	1.35	23,759	29,238	28,638

1/ Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1944

as of
July 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	SOYBEANS					COWPEAS			VELVETBEANS		
	Acreage 1/		Stocks on		farms July 1	Acreage 1/			Acreage 1/		
	Average:		1943	1944		Average:			Average:		
	1933-42:	1943	1944	1943	1944	1933-42:	1943	1944	1933-42:	1943	1944
	Thousand acres			Thousand bu.		Thousand acres					
N.Y.	13	28	20	95	138	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.J.	23	57	54	55	47	2	2	2	--	--	--
Pa.	55	127	116	30	107	1	1	1	--	--	--
Ohio	616	1,498	1,513	2,196	1,260	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ind.	1,008	1,877	1,990	2,110	1,354	31	12	7	--	--	--
Ill.	2,394	4,033	3,952	3,320	2,471	212	121	91	--	--	--
Mich.	100	137	140	402	239	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wis.	166	112	112	58	53	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minn.	156	347	330	426	365	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	1,069	2,123	2,208	3,191	3,540	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mo.	491	750	795	636	348	94	45	35	--	--	--
N. Dak.	--	12	6	5	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
S. Dak	2/ 8	31	13	32	43	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebr.	15	100	50	22	38	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kans.	74	313	235	114	104	16	21	15	--	--	--
Del.	41	76	70	65	35	1	1	1	--	--	--
Md.	55	116	110	56	42	9	5	4	--	--	--
Va.	123	245	208	160	127	80	31	20	--	--	--
W. Va.	49	42	37	3	2	2	1	1	--	--	--
N. C.	296	495	391	348	370	183	115	80	--	--	--
S. C.	30	55	48	8	7	419	465	372	16	16	12
Ga.	84	117	99	3	3	342	341	256	52	43	30
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	28	27	24	10	5	4
Ky.	142	242	218	80	51	56	34	24	--	--	--
Tenn.	165	276	262	9	19	149	67	44	--	--	--
Ala.	244	358	329	13	24	197	150	128	41	50	42
Miss.	289	515	412	128	68	230	150	110	14	13	10
Ark.	196	446	392	130	114	356	145	122	--	--	--
La.	78	147	110	33	38	106	82	72	8	8	8
Okla.	16	35	24	5	2	134	114	90	--	--	--
Tex.	2/ 27	52	10	11	0	515	336	242	--	--	--
U. S.	8,016	14,762	14,254	13,744	11,018	3,162	2,266	1,741	141	135	106

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. 2/ Short-time average.

State	POPCORN 1/							
	Planted		Acreage			Harvested		For
	Average		1943	1944		Average		
	1935-42					1935-42		1944
	Acres							
Ohio	8,100	5,800	14,500	8,038	5,800	14,500		
Ind.	8,025	8,000	12,800	8,000	8,000	12,800		
Ill.	9,175	9,500	13,000	9,050	9,000	13,000		
Mich.	3,150	2,200	3,000	3,066	1,650	3,000		
Iowa	29,125	3/ 34,300	39,000	26,638	3/ 33,300	38,000		
Mo.	2/ 5,500	8,000	11,000	2/ 5,283	7,500	11,000		
Nebr.	5,462	4,800	8,800	4,062	4,300	8,300		
Kans.	5,812	4,100	6,200	3,892	3,900	6,200		
Ky.	1,225	4,500	10,000	1,225	4,000	8,000		
Okla.	2/ 2,000	8,000	15,000	2/ 2,000	8,000	15,000		
Tex.	5,738	3,400	15,000	5,600	3,000	15,000		
Calif.	2/ 2,179	2,000	2,000	2/ 2,121	2,000	2,000		
U. S.	82,344	3/ 94,600	150,300	75,889	3/ 90,450	146,800		

1/ In principal commercial producing States. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ Revised.

PEANUTS

Acreage for all purposes										Condition	
Grown alone										July 1	
State	Av.	1933-1943	1943 1/2	1944	Av.	1933-1943	1943 1/2	1944	Av.	1933-1943	1944
	42				42				42		

Thousand acres										Percent	
Va.	146	163	160	0	0	0	146	163	160	79	73
N.C.	252	325	309	4	2	2	254	326	310	77	76
Tenn.	9	23	15	0	0	0	9	23	15	69	69
TOTAL	406	511	484	4	2	2	409	512	485	77	75
S.C.	26	95	60	4	4	4	28	97	62	70	74
Ga.	732	1,348	1,321	619	500	500	1,041	1,598	1,571	73	71
Fla.	163	272	256	300	258	258	313	401	385	78	80
Ala.	444	820	738	176	120	108	532	880	792	74	74
Miss.	42	77	42	5	5	5	44	79	44	72	70
TOTAL	1,406	2,612	2,417	1,104	887	875	1,958	3,055	2,854	74	73
Ark.	59	109	54	4	4	4	61	111	56	71	66
La.	37	64	32	3	4	2	38	66	33	72	64
Okla.	94	612	337	2	10	10	95	617	342	69	66
Tex.	400	1,174	845	14	36	32	407	1,192	861	68	69
TOTAL	590	1,959	1,268	23	54	48	602	1,986	1,292	68	68
U.S.	2,402	5,082	4,169	1,132	943	925	2,968	5,553	4,631	74	72

1/ Revised.

2/ Acres grown alone plus one-half the interplanted acres.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

Acreage Harvested 1/										Yield per acre		Production	
Average:										1943 2/		Average:	
1933-42:										1933-42		1933-42	
Thousand acres										Pounds		Thousand pounds	
Virginia	142	160	160	1,124	1,140	160,624	182,400						
North Carolina	237	302	302	1,154	1,020	275,038	308,040						
Tennessee	9	21	21	706	700	6,344	14,700						
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	388	483	483	1,134	1,046	442,006	505,140						
South Carolina	19	68	68	640	550	11,577	37,400						
Georgia	610	1,078	1,078	694	710	421,750	765,380						
Florida	77	114	114	615	660	47,978	75,240						
Alabama	301	574	574	682	725	206,362	416,150						
Mississippi	32	41	41	495	450	15,970	18,450						
Total (S.E. area)	1,039	1,875	1,875	678	700	703,636	1,312,620						
Arkansas	23	41	41	396	300	9,040	12,300						
Louisiana	12	27	27	397	335	4,909	9,045						
Oklahoma	73	275	275	491	225	37,964	61,875						
Texas	307	906	906	470	330	144,255	298,980						
Total (S.W. area)	415	1,249	1,249	468	306	196,168	382,200						
United States	1,842	3,607	3,607	734.4	609.9	1,341,811	2,199,960						

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

2/ Revised.

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1944

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage		Harvested		For harvest 1944	Yield per acre		Production		
		Average 1933-42	1943	Average 1933-42	1943		Average 1933-42	1943	Indicated 1944		
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:											
Virginia	11	89,550	90,000	800	945	800	945	71,127	85,050	84,800	84,800
North Carolina	11	235,000	230,000	832	865	775	865	195,406	198,950	196,075	196,075
Total Old Belt	11	324,550	320,000	823	888	782	888	266,534	284,000	280,875	280,875
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	301,300	285,000	948	990	850	990	284,210	282,150	281,350	281,350
North Carolina	13	64,130	65,000	972	940	975	940	62,492	61,100	77,025	77,025
South Carolina	13	97,500	92,000	922	940	900	940	90,289	86,480	97,200	97,200
Total South Carolina Belt	13	161,630	157,000	942	940	932	940	152,781	147,580	174,225	174,225
Georgia	14	75,680	69,000	910	910	865	910	69,181	62,790	82,175	82,175
Florida	14	12,430	13,600	825	870	870	870	10,210	11,832	14,790	14,790
Alabama	14	1/283	200	1/755	900	800	900	1/212	180	240	240
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	88,280	82,800	898	903	866	903	79,518	74,802	97,205	97,205
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	875,760	844,800	895	933	843	933	783,042	788,532	833,655	833,655
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:											
Total Virginia Belt	21	22,020	12,200	834	800	750	800	18,109	9,760	10,500	10,500
Kentucky	22	24,170	14,000	830	950	825	950	19,823	13,300	8,662	8,662
Tennessee	22	45,330	25,000	881	995	900	995	39,486	24,875	22,500	22,500
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	69,500	39,000	864	979	878	979	59,309	38,175	31,162	31,162
Kentucky	23	22,640	15,000	818	960	900	960	18,286	14,400	12,150	12,150
Tennessee	23	6,380	2,500	858	950	875	950	5,392	2,375	2,362	2,362
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	29,020	17,500	827	959	896	959	23,678	16,775	14,512	14,512
Total Henderson-Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	2,050	100	841	900	825	900	1,680	90	82	82
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	122,590	68,800	850	942	855	942	102,776	64,800	56,256	56,256
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:											
3A Light Air-cured											
Ohio	31	13,070	13,500	881	925	830	925	11,476	12,488	14,027	14,027
Indiana	31	9,360	9,700	886	1,025	800	1,025	8,259	9,942	9,680	9,680
Missouri	31	5,580	5,600	924	1,050	950	1,050	5,201	5,880	6,460	6,460
Kansas	31	350	200	882	925	1,050	925	307	185	315	315
Virginia	31	9,760	10,000	1,092	1,250	1,200	1,250	10,632	12,500	14,400	14,400
West Virginia	31	3,360	2,800	774	965	875	965	2,544	2,702	2,888	2,888
North Carolina	31	7,090	8,500	970	1,225	1,150	1,225	6,848	10,412	12,650	12,650
Kentucky	31	264,300	278,000	860	970	850	970	227,200	269,660	283,900	283,900
Tennessee	31	58,450	63,000	919	1,050	925	1,050	53,920	66,150	67,525	67,525
Alabama	31	1/150	100	1/808	850	850	850	1/122	85	85	85
Total Burley Belt	31	371,410	391,400	879	995	877	995	326,463	390,004	411,930	411,930
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	37,710	32,600	753	540	750	540	28,462	17,604	28,125	28,125
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	409,120	424,000	867	961	868	961	354,925	407,608	440,055	440,055
3B Dark Air-cured											
Indiana	35	500	200	854	980	700	980	421	196	140	140
Kentucky	35	16,260	13,000	883	1,030	950	1,030	14,348	13,390	15,200	15,200
Tennessee	35	3,710	3,500	906	980	850	980	3,396	3,430	3,740	3,740
Total One Sucker	35	20,470	16,700	886	1,019	926	1,019	18,165	17,016	19,080	19,080
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	17,800	11,500	870	950	875	950	15,481	10,925	11,812	11,812
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,130	2,700	842	780	700	780	2,637	2,106	2,100	2,100
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	41,400	30,900	876	972	889	972	36,283	30,047	32,992	32,992

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 1, 1944

Class and type	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
	Type No.	Harvested		For harvest 1944	Average		Indicated 1944	Average		Indicated 1944
		1933-42	1943		1933-42	1943		1933-42	1943	
		Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds				
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:										
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	27,290	31,400	33,300	1,384	1,260	1,450	38,170	39,564	48,285
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	14,180	6,800	6,500	1,044	1,150	1,050	14,706	7,820	6,825
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	41,910	38,200	39,800	1,264	1,240	1,385	53,355	47,384	55,110
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:										
Massachusetts	51	110	100	100	1,585	1,670	1,630	174	167	163
Connecticut	51	7,290	6,300	7,300	1,555	1,670	1,630	11,265	10,521	11,899
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	7,400	6,400	7,400	1,555	1,670	1,630	11,439	10,588	12,062
Massachusetts	52	4,060	4,300	4,600	1,643	1,690	1,770	6,660	7,267	8,142
Connecticut	52	2,440	2,500	2,700	1,559	1,680	1,700	3,783	4,200	4,590
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	56,500	6,800	7,300	1,611	1,686	1,744	10,443	11,467	12,732
New York	53	780	600	700	1,350	1,325	1,350	1,058	795	945
Pennsylvania	53	240	300	300	1,527	1,500	1,590	367	450	477
Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,020	900	1,000	1,393	1,383	1,422	1,424	1,245	1,422
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	9,960	8,900	9,700	1,410	1,500	1,450	14,024	13,350	14,065
Wisconsin	55	7,830	8,900	10,000	1,414	1,550	1,480	11,205	13,295	14,800
Minnesota	55	450	500	600	1,135	1,200	1,000	519	600	600
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	8,280	9,400	110,600	1,393	1,531	1,453	11,724	14,395	15,400
Georgia	56	1,200	100	100	1,009	830	1,050	1,205	83	105
Florida	56	1,529	200	100	1,043	830	1,050	1,565	166	105
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	1,729	300	200	1,040	830	1,050	1,770	249	210
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	33,670	32,700	36,200	1,480	1,572	1,544	49,593	51,394	55,891
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:										
Massachusetts	61	1,020	800	1,000	1,008	1,030	1,050	1,026	824	1,050
Connecticut	61	5,310	5,500	6,400	954	1,000	950	5,022	5,500	6,080
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	6,330	6,300	7,400	962	1,004	964	6,048	6,324	7,130
Georgia	62	570	700	600	958	1,120	1,075	544	784	645
Florida	62	2,310	2,600	2,400	962	1,120	1,075	2,242	2,912	2,580
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	2,880	3,300	3,000	960	1,120	1,075	2,787	3,696	3,225
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	9,210	9,600	10,400	965	1,044	996	8,834	10,020	10,355
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	84,790	80,500	86,400	1,313	1,352	1,405	111,783	108,798	121,356
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:										
Louisiana Perique	72	350	300	400	396	500	450	139	150	180
United States	All	1,534,030	1,449,300	1,686,000	908	966	880	1,388,967	1,399,935	1,484,494
1/ Short-time average.										

TOBACCO									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average		Indi-	Average		Indicated
	Average	1943	harvest	1933-42	1943	cated	1933-42	1943	1944
	1933-42		1944			1944			
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	5,190	5,200	5,700	1,515	1,588	1,641	7,860	8,258	9,355
Conn.	15,040	14,300	16,400	1,343	1,414	1,376	20,070	20,221	22,569
N.Y.	780	600	700	1,350	1,325	1,350	1,058	795	945
Pa.	27,530	31,700	33,600	1,385	1,262	1,451	38,537	40,014	48,762
Ohio	27,270	20,300	23,400	968	1,000	891	26,202	20,308	20,852
Ind.	9,860	9,900	12,300	886	1,024	798	8,680	10,138	9,820
Wis.	17,790	17,800	19,700	1,412	1,525	1,465	25,229	27,145	28,865
Minn.	450	500	600	1,135	1,200	1,000	519	600	600
Mo.	5,580	5,600	6,800	924	1,050	950	5,201	5,880	6,460
Kans.	350	200	300	882	925	1,050	307	185	315
Md.	37,710	32,600	37,500	753	540	750	28,462	17,604	28,125
Va.	124,460	114,900	135,000	830	952	828	102,505	109,416	111,800
W.Va.	3,360	2,800	3,300	774	965	875	2,544	2,702	2,888
N.C.	607,520	588,500	674,000	906	939	841	548,956	552,612	567,100
S.C.	97,500	92,000	108,000	922	940	900	90,289	86,480	97,200
Ga.	76,570	69,800	95,700	910	912	867	70,060	63,657	82,925
Fla.	15,370	16,400	19,500	859	909	896	13,136	14,910	17,475
Ky.	347,220	331,600	387,600	858	970	856	296,818	321,765	331,806
Tenn.	113,870	94,000	105,100	902	1,030	915	102,195	96,830	96,127
Ala.	1/433	300	400	1/771	883	812	1/333	265	325
La.	350	300	400	396	500	450	139	150	180
U.S.	1,534,030	1,449,300	1,686,000	908	966	880	1,388,967	1,399,935	1,484,494
1/ Short-time average.									

SORGO (For Sirup)			
State	Acreage		
	Harvested		For
	Average	1943	harvest
	1933-42		1944
<u>Thousand acres</u>			
Ind.	3	2	2
Ill.	2	2	2
Iowa	3	4	4
Mo.	11	11	9
Kans.	2	2	2
Va.	4	5	3
W.Va.	3	3	3
N.C.	16	12	11
S.C.	12	11	10
Ga.	24	24	23
Ky.	19	13	13
Tenn.	24	21	16
Ala.	38	32	30
Miss.	30	23	25
Ark.	25	19	16
La.	3	3	2
Okla.	5	4	3
Tex.	16	14	15
U.S.	240	205	189

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SUGAR BEETS									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average:	1943	harvest	1933-42	1943	cated	1933-42	1943	cated
	1933-42:		1944			1944			1944
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	41	12	14	8.5	6.0	9.0	351	72	126
Mich.	112	48	65	8.5	6.2	7.5	948	298	488
Nebr.	69	49	51	12.5	11.6	11.5	860	568	586
Mont.	69	57	70	12.2	10.2	12.0	846	581	840
Idaho	62	42	45	12.8	15.5	15.0	807	651	675
Wyo.	46	25	30	12.1	10.8	12.0	552	270	360
Colo.	158	133	129	12.7	12.2	11.5	2,001	1,623	1,484
Utah	47	32	32	12.5	15.6	13.0	587	499	416
Calif.	140	70	70	14.5	15.2	16.0	2,045	1,064	1,120
Other States	109	80	91	9.9	11.2	12.4	1,098	896	1,132
U.S.	852	548	597	11.8	11.9	12.1	10,094	6,522	7,227

SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average:	1943	harvest	1933-42	1943	cated	1933-42	1943	cated
	1933-42:		1944			1944			1944
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
S.C.	5				6			6	
Ga.	34				34			35	
Fla.	12				12			14	
Ala.	26				25			25	
Miss.	24				22			22	
Ark.	1				1			1	
La.	26				24			24	
Tex.	7				5			6	
U.S.	134				129			133	

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED									
State	Acreage			Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average:	1943	harvest	1933-42	1943	cated	1933-42	1943	cated
	1933-42:		1944			1944			1944
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	259.7	289	274	17.7	20.2	19.0	4,637	5,826	5,206
Fla.	21.1	26.8	30.0	32.7	25.5	32.0	692	684	960
Total	280.8	315.8	304.0	18.8	20.6	20.3	5,329	6,510	6,166

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1944

July 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP and STATE	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	:Average:		harvest:	:1933-42:		cated:	:1933-42:		cated
	:1933-42:	1943	:1944	:1933-42:		:1944:	:1933-42:	1943	:1944
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:									
Maine	157	207	211	273	355	275	43,025	73,485	58,025
New York	217	209	201	132	142	146	28,558	29,678	29,346
Pennsylvania	188	176	165	121	106	125	22,836	18,656	20,625
3 Eastern	563	592	577	167.9	205.8	187.2	94,419	121,819	107,996
Michigan	248	213	175	96	105	100	23,765	22,365	17,500
Wisconsin	217	186	141	81	88	90	17,767	16,368	12,690
Minnesota	264	243	209	79	97	85	20,285	23,571	17,765
North Dakota	134	170	177	90	130	120	11,994	22,100	21,240
South Dakota	33	46	37	57	80	80	1,844	3,680	2,960
5 Central	896	858	739	85.6	102.7	97.6	75,654	88,084	72,155
Nebraska	84	93	76	108	130	120	8,846	12,090	9,120
Montana	17	23	17	96	115	115	1,642	2,645	1,955
Idaho	121	189	164	222	230	225	27,014	43,470	36,900
Wyoming	20	15	14	110	145	120	2,054	2,175	1,680
Colorado	85	87	89	163	215	220	13,650	18,705	19,580
Utah	13.1	19.6	17.5	158	175	165	2,061	3,430	2,888
Nevada	2.2	3.4	3.4	168	200	180	373	680	612
Washington	45	60	47	188	220	210	8,329	13,200	9,870
Oregon	39	53	46	179	195	200	6,865	10,335	9,200
California 1/	32	41	39	277	280	300	8,912	11,480	11,700
10 Western	459.7	584.0	512.9	175.2	202.4	201.8	79,747	118,210	103,505
TOTAL 18	1,918.8	2,034.0	1,828.9	131.6	161.3	155.1	249,821	328,113	283,656
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:									
New Hampshire	8.4	9.2	8.5	153	160	160	1,285	1,472	1,360
Vermont	14.7	14.6	12.3	134	125	140	1,969	1,825	1,722
Massachusetts	17.1	25.0	25.0	139	135	145	2,380	3,375	3,625
Rhode Island	4.2	6.2	6.5	186	175	190	786	1,085	1,235
Connecticut	16.2	22.0	21.1	169	145	175	2,742	3,190	3,692
5 New England	60.7	77.0	73.4	151.3	142.2	158.5	9,163	10,947	11,634
West Virginia	35	37	33	87	75	90	2,987	2,775	2,970
Ohio	113	90	78	103	95	100	11,464	8,550	7,800
Indiana	58	41	41	98	100	90	5,542	4,100	3,690
Illinois	42	35	32	78	62	72	3,168	2,170	2,304
Iowa	68	54	50	85	97	80	5,539	5,238	4,000
5 Central	315	257	234	92.9	88.8	88.7	28,699	22,833	20,764
New Mexico	4.7	6.0	6.0	74	80	85	348	480	510
Arizona	1.7	6.5	6.1	137	180	185	245	1,170	1,128
2 Southwestern	6.4	12.5	12.1	92.6	132.0	135.4	594	1,650	1,638
TOTAL 12	382.4	346.5	319.5	102.2	102.3	106.5	38,456	35,430	34,036
30 LATE STATES	2,301.2	2,380.5	2,148.4	126.8	152.7	147.9	288,276	363,543	317,692
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:									
New Jersey	53	71	72	172	161	169	9,174	11,431	12,168
Delaware	4.9	4.4	4.1	89	70	80	438	308	328
Maryland	26.0	22.5	19.8	104	88	95	2,699	1,980	1,881
Virginia	83	78	76	116	123	82	9,695	9,594	6,232
Kentucky	46	53	46	76	88	62	3,462	4,664	2,852
Missouri	46	43	36	85	89	70	3,752	3,827	2,520
Kansas	29	33	25	80	90	49	2,225	2,970	1,225
TOTAL 7	287.3	304.9	278.9	110.2	114.1	97.5	31,444	34,774	27,206
37 LATE and INTERMEDIATE	2,588.5	2,685.4	2,427.3	124.9	148.3	142.1	319,721	398,317	344,898

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)									
GROUP and STATE	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	1943	cated	
	Average:	harvest:	1933-42:	1943	cated:	1933-42:	1943	cated	
	:1933-42:	: 1944	:	:	: 1944:	:	:	: 1944	:
Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels			
EARLY POTATO STATES:									
North Carolina	84	109	87	99	111	71	8,332	12,099	6,177
South Carolina	22	31	24	112	103	61	2,472	3,193	1,464
Georgia	21	35	32	64	61	46	1,334	2,135	1,472
Florida	29.2	30.6	32.5	124	121	107	3,597	3,703	3,478
Tennessee	43	60	43	71	73	60	3,048	4,380	2,580
Alabama	43	56	59	88	94	58	3,835	5,264	3,422
Mississippi	20	34	34	65	56	65	1,311	1,904	2,210
Arkansas	42	59	50	73	79	68	3,093	4,661	3,400
Louisiana	41	59	63	61	61	52	2,490	3,599	3,276
Oklahoma	32	41	32	69	61	69	2,219	2,501	2,208
Texas	52	75	66	67	86	71	3,516	6,450	4,686
California 1/	27	47	63	286	350	315	7,944	16,450	19,845
TOTAL 12	456.4	636.6	585.5	94.1	104.2	92.6	43,191	66,339	54,218
TOTAL U.S.	3,044.9	3,322.0	3,012.8	120.1	139.9	132.5	362,912	464,656	399,116
1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.									

SWEETPOTATOES									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	1943	cated	
	Average:	harvest:	1933-42:	1943	cated:	1933-42:	1943	cated	
	:1933-42:	: 1944	: 1933-42:	: 1944	: 1944	: 1933-42:	: 1944	: 1944	
Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels			
N.J.	16	16	16	142	90	125	2,219	1,440	2,000
Ind.	3.5	1.5	1.5	92	100	95	306	150	142
Ill.	4.5	4.5	5.0	84	80	86	364	360	430
Iowa	2	2	2	85	85	90	214	170	180
Mo.	10	10	8	87	76	85	804	760	680
Kans.	3.6	2.8	3.0	99	135	130	338	378	390
Del.	4	3	3	128	85	130	558	255	390
Md.	8	8	8	147	120	170	1,133	960	1,360
Va.	34	32	33	114	93	105	3,914	2,976	3,465
N.C.	84	80	80	100	97	85	8,362	7,760	6,800
S.C.	59	80	78	84	87	80	4,925	6,960	6,240
Ga.	109	125	116	74	75	65	8,044	9,375	7,540
Fla.	19	24	19	66	67	68	1,277	1,608	1,292
Ky.	18	22	19	84	83	80	1,523	1,826	1,520
Tenn.	48	54	45	91	88	88	4,388	4,752	3,960
Ala.	85	96	90	75	80	75	6,447	7,680	6,750
Miss.	75	82	72	86	85	85	6,524	6,970	6,120
Ark.	32	27	22	75	60	80	2,329	1,620	1,760
La.	101	123	113	69	72	68	7,034	8,856	7,684
Okla.	13	12	14	69	50	75	876	600	1,050
Tex.	58	72	65	74	78	80	4,332	5,616	5,200
Calif.	11	12	12	114	125	120	1,269	1,500	1,440
U.S.	797.7	888.8	824.5	84.3	81.7	80.5	67,182	72,572	66,393

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
July 1, 1944

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

PEACHES

Area	Production 2/				State	Production 2/			
and	Average	1942	1943	Indicated		Average	1943	Indicated	
State	1934-42	1942	1943	1944		1933-42	1943	1944	
	Thousand bushels					Thousand bushels			
East. States:									
N. Atl.:					N. H.	15	3/	22	
Maine	589	813	704	821	Mass.	55	1	47	
N. H.	729	961	767	799	R. I.	17	3/	17	
Vt.	543	731	722	418	Conn.	123	6	114	
Mass.	2,586	3,400	2,228	1,968	N. Y.	1,371	95	1,778	
R. I.	270	332	281	306	N. J.	957	918	1,256	
Conn.	1,422	1,922	836	1,523	Pa.	1,628	1,176	1,909	
N. Y.	16,140	4/ 18,997	13,602	17,280	Ohio	744	300	984	
N. J.	3,216	4/ 3,239	2,028	2,166	Ind.	300	157	522	
Pa.	9,086	10,031	5,070	10,400	Ill.	1,334	400	1,386	
N. Atl.	34,581	40,426	26,238	35,681	Mich.	2,185	1,452	3,600	
S. Atl.:					Iowa	76	20	28	
Del.	1,093	940	499	963	Mo.	715	68	298	
Md.	1,936	2,211	864	2,052	Nebr.	21	3/	2	
Va.	11,493	4/ 14,094	5,590	13,680	Kans.	88	2	10	
W. Va.	4,366	4,686	2,046	4,950	Del.	376	93	630	
N. C.	1,142	1,086	499	1,430	Md.	401	221	581	
S. Atl.	20,032	23,017	9,498	23,075	Va.	1,187	172	1,950	
East. States	54,613	63,443	35,736	58,756	W. Va.	355	160	650	
Cent. States:					N. C.	2,074	252	2,394	
Ohio	5,190	6,384	2,422	5,561	S. C.	2,121	392	2,160	
Ind.	1,589	1,392	1,010	1,175	Ga.	5,382	1,593	4,140	
Ill.	3,204	3,410	2,790	2,790	Fla.	82	66	117	
Mich.	7,881	4/ 9,234	5,888	7,800	Ky.	606	366	586	
Wis.	644	737	862	805	Tenn.	1,162	294	466	
Minn.	210	168	172	169	Ala.	1,539	649	1,200	
Iowa	276	108	42	82	Miss.	912	476	986	
Mo.	1,453	1,075	968	726	Ark.	2,080	738	2,268	
Nebr.	299	118	34	105	La.	304	176	372	
Kans.	788	580	260	380	Okla.	476	136	198	
N. Cent.	21,534	23,206	14,448	19,593	Tex.	1,543	900	1,554	
S. Cent.:					Idaho	196	198	391	
Ky.	285	179	280	185	Colo.	1,411	1,978	2,112	
Tenn.	316	327	198	285	N. Mex.	94	134	144	
Ark.	774	616	563	568	Ariz.	63	60	60	
S. Cent.	1,376	1,122	1,041	1,038	Utah	472	846	870	
Cent. States	22,910	24,328	15,489	20,631	Nev.	5	5	8	
West. States:					Wash.	1,562	2,052	2,464	
Mont.	333	4/ 173	258	376	Oreg.	397	418	591	
Idaho	3,166	4/ 1,705	640	1,800	Calif.	23,194	25,210	30,336	
Colo.	1,600	1,595	1,140	1,846	Clingstone 5/	14,434	14,585	18,793	
N. Mex.	718	752	847	714	Freestone	8,759	10,625	11,543	
Utah	397	4/ 307	550	544	:				
Wash.	27,939	27,339	23,000	28,305	:				
Oreg.	3,218	2,652	2,690	3,101	:				
Calif.	7,486	5,979	8,700	6,195	:				
West. States	44,856	40,502	37,825	42,881	:				
35 States	122,378	128,273	89,050	122,268	U. S.	57,618	42,180	69,201	

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1942, for apples, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): N. H., 30; Mass., 300; R. I., 50; Conn., 250; N. Y., 1,100; N. J., 298; Pa., 885; Del., 120; Md., 240; Va., 1,100; W. Va., 450; Ohio, 255; Mich., 1,016; Mont., 31; Idaho, 289; N. Mex., 57; Wash., 877; Oreg., 130. 3/ Production less than 1,000 bushels. 4/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (1,000 bu.): N. Y., 560; N. J., 97; Va., 140; Mich., 314; Mont., 40; Idaho, 170; Utah, 12. 5/ Mainly for canning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1944

July 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEARS				GRAPES			
Production 1/		Production 1/		Production 1/		Production 1/	
State	Average:	1943	Indicated:	State	Average:	1943	Indicated:
	: 1933-42 :		: 1944 :		: 1933-42 :		: 1944 :
	Thousand bushels				Tons		
Maine	8	.5	7	Mass.	470	150	200
N.H.	11	4	12	R.I.	225	150	200
Vt.	4	.1	2	Conn.	1,450	700	1,000
Mass.	62	20	43	N.Y.	62,470	39,200	59,300
R.I.	8	4	6	N.J.	2,600	2,100	2,700
Conn.	66	38	73	Pa.	17,850	15,300	20,800
N.Y.	1,117	528	1,141	Ohio	24,010	17,900	24,900
N.J.	60	48	57	Ind.	3,550	2,100	2,500
Pa.	558	174	458	Ill.	5,110	2,900	3,800
Ohio	549	173	377	Mich.	43,580	42,400	42,600
Ind.	284	72	147	Wis.	435	.500	600
Ill.	530	232	360	Iowa	3,630	2,900	2,900
Mich.	1,148	481	1,157	Mo.	8,070	5,200	6,900
Iowa	106	.50	68	Nebr.	1,700	1,400	1,300
Mo.	356	170	150	Kans.	2,840	2,200	2,700
Nebr.	27	13	13	Del.	1,540	1,000	1,100
Kans.	136	52	48	Md.	465	200	300
Del.	7	2	7	Va.	2,060	1,100	1,800
Md.	65	.20	48	W.Va.	1,265	800	1,300
Va.	378	.26	391	N.C.	6,330	5,200	5,900
W.Va.	80	12	130	S.C.	1,390	1,100	1,200
N.C.	337	88	276	Ga.	1,670	1,700	2,100
S.C.	136	36	130	Fla.	660	450	600
Ga.	355	138	433	Ky.	2,050	1,800	1,800
Fla.	131	99	189	Tenn.	2,270	2,000	2,200
Ky.	226	80	102	Ala.	1,310	1,100	1,100
Tenn.	285	132	182	Ark.	8,960	7,300	8,100
Ala.	295	112	270	Okla.	2,900	2,300	2,900
Miss.	358	136	354	Tex.	2,350	2,200	2,200
Ark.	171	80	205	Idaho	555	250	400
La.	162	78	260	Colo.	515	400	600
Okla.	142	75	87	N.Mex.	1,050	900	1,100
Tex.	393	211	488	Ariz.	910	1,400	1,500
Idaho	61	36	70	Utah	840	300	900
Colo.	188	264	168	Wash.	8,420	15,000	17,200
N.Mex.	43	53	62	Oreg.	2,110	1,800	2,400
Ariz.	10	11	10	Calif., all	2,143,800	2,789,000	2,423,000
Utah	113	200	209	Wine var.	522,700	575,000	521,000
Nev.	4	5	5	Table var.	387,600	553,000	470,000
Wash., all	6,242	5,266	7,588	Raisin var.	1,233,500	1,661,000	1,432,000
Bartlett	4,374	3,906	5,888	Raisins 2/	216,700	401,000	--
Other	1,868	1,360	1,700	Not dried	366,700	57,000	--
Oreg., all	3,723	2,817	4,157				
Bartlett	1,506	1,386	1,725				
Other	2,217	1,431	2,432				
Calif., all	9,622	12,543	7,793				
Bartlett	8,392	11,293	6,751				
Other	1,229	1,250	1,042				
U.S.	28,559	24,585	27,733	U.S.	2,371,410	2,972,900	2,652,100

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1944

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CHERRIES

State	All varieties			Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Production 1/			Production 1/			Production 1/		
	Average	1943	Indi- cated	Average	1943	Indi- cated	Average	1943	Indi- cated
	1933-42	1944	1938-42	1938-42	1944	1938-42	1944	1944	1944
	Tons			Tons			Tons		
N.Y.	20,390	12,500	23,200	2,220	600	2,500	20,600	11,900	20,700
Pa.	7,740	3,600	10,400	1,940	700	2,200	6,440	2,900	8,200
Ohio	4,534	810	4,900	764	160	1,050	3,442	650	3,850
Mich.	38,070	12,400	57,000	3,320	1,600	4,600	35,440	10,800	52,400
Wis.	9,606	2,600	12,800	---	---	---	10,680	2,600	12,800
Mont.	344	460	770	---	30	340	248	430	430
Idaho	2,348	2,130	2,370	1,734	1,660	1,910	518	470	460
Colo.	3,338	4,110	5,440	418	400	490	3,192	3,710	4,950
Utah	3,538	5,700	5,000	2,760	3,800	3,300	1,760	1,900	1,700
Wash.	23,570	31,300	27,900	22,820	27,100	22,400	6,020	4,200	5,500
Oreg.	18,200	23,900	19,100	19,060	21,700	16,600	2,250	2,200	2,500
Calif.	23,290	17,000	25,600	26,200	17,000	25,600	---	---	---
12 States	154,968	116,510	194,480	81,270	74,750	80,990	90,590	41,760	113,490

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

HOPS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	1943			1943			1943		
	Average	1943	Indi- cated	Average	1943	Indi- cated	Average	1943	Indi- cated
	1933-42	1944	1938-42	1933-42	1944	1938-42	1933-42	1944	1944
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Wash.	5,740	7,700	9,700	1,786	1,975	1,850	10,251	15,207	17,945
Oreg.	20,930	17,000	18,500	894	850	950	18,773	14,450	17,575
Calif.	6,980	7,900	8,400	1,433	1,600	1,600	9,999	12,640	13,440
U.S.	33,650	32,600	36,600	1,158	1,297	1,338	39,024	42,297	48,960

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1944

July 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	:	Production ^{1/}				:	Condition July 1		
AND	:					:	(new crop) ^{1/}		
STATE	:	Average	1941	1942	Indicated	Average	1943	1944	
	:	1932-41			1943	1933-42			

Thousand boxes

Percent

ORANGES:

California, all	40,508	52,155	44,296	51,226	74	80	80
Navels and misc. ^{2/}	16,731	21,974	14,241	20,826	73	83	72
Valencias	23,777	30,181	30,055	30,400	76	78	84
Florida, all	21,620	27,200	37,200	46,000	70	71	77
Early and							
midseason	^{3/} 13,228	15,200	19,100	26,000	---	73	77
Valencias	^{3/} 9,183	12,000	18,100	20,000	---	69	78
Texas, all ^{2/}	1,650	2,850	2,550	3,400	66	80	84
Arizona, all ^{2/}	350	660	750	950	71	80	81
Louisiana, all ^{2/}	266	192	340	240	77	69	73
5 States ^{4/}	64,374	83,057	85,116	101,816	73	76	79

TANGERINES:

Florida	2,390	2,100	4,200	3,600	60	45	75
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ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES:

5 States ^{4/}	66,764	85,157	89,316	105,416	---	---	---
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GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	16,490	19,200	27,300	31,000	62	56	70
Seedless	^{3/} 5,850	7,700	10,300	14,000	---	65	71
Other	^{3/} 11,183	11,500	17,000	17,000	---	50	70
Texas, all	8,785	14,500	17,510	17,500	59	60	81
Arizona, all	2,023	3,380	2,600	4,000	72	86	72
California, all	2,012	3,181	3,071	3,010	74	83	77
Desert Valleys	900	1,343	1,254	1,239	---	81	84
Other	1,112	1,838	1,817	1,771	---	85	73
4 States ^{4/}	29,310	40,261	50,481	55,510	63	61	75

LEMONS

LEMONS:

California ^{4/}	10,146	11,720	14,940	11,730	74	79	75
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LIMES:

Florida ^{4/}	75	175	190	250	69	68	75
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^{1/} Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, except for production of Florida limes, the harvest of which is mainly during the following year. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

^{2/} Includes small quantities of tangerines.

^{3/} Short-time average.

^{4/} Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 63 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1944

July 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop			Production 1/			
and	Average	1941	1942	1943	Indicated	
State	1933-42				1944	

Tons

APRICOTS:

Fresh Basis

California	216,500	198,000	204,000	80,000	292,000
Washington	12,310	14,600	21,000	15,400	22,200
Utah	3,165	1,300	3,100	10,100	9,400
3 States	231,975	213,900	228,100	105,500	323,600

PLUMS:

Michigan	5,040	6,900	5,300	3,400	6,000
California	64,300	71,000	72,000	76,000	73,000

PRUNES:

Idaho	16,670	21,000	18,200	7,800	20,400
Washington, all	28,200	2/22,300	2/24,600	23,700	25,500
Eastern Washington	14,170	2/14,800	17,200	11,800	17,200
Western Washington	14,030	2/7,500	2/7,400	11,900	8,300
Oregon, all	97,730	2/69,400	70,500	104,000	50,600
Eastern Oregon	13,470	15,400	15,500	10,200	12,600
Western Oregon	84,260	2/54,000	55,000	93,800	38,000

Dry Basis 3/

California	195,200	178,000	171,000	196,000	160,000
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- 1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1941, 1942, and 1943, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1941 - Plums, California, 5,000; Prunes, Eastern Oregon, 500; 1942 - Apricots, California, 5,000; Plums, California, 6,000; Prunes, Western Washington, 1,800; Western Oregon, 13,000; 1943 - Prunes, Western Washington, 600; Western Oregon, 4,800.
- 2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (tons): 1941 - Eastern Washington, 500; Western Washington, 600; Western Oregon, 2,800; 1942 - Western Washington, 200.
- 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes produced, additional quantities of prunes remained unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1941, the equivalent of 10,000 tons of dried prunes was not harvested; in 1942, 1,000 tons.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop	:	Condition July 1				:	Production 1/					
and	:	Average	:	1943	:	1944	:	Average	:	1943	:	Indicated
State	:	1933-42	:		:		:	1933-42	:		:	1944
		Percent								Tons		

Percent

Tons

FIGS:

California					
Dried	79	86	83	2/26,830	2/36,700
Not dried				11,940	23,000

OLIVES:

California	58	53	57	37,600	53,000
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ALMONDS:

California	54	52	63	13,390	16,000
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WALNUTS:

California	76	76	84	50,740	58,000
Oregon	73	71	78	3,910	5,300
2 States	--	75	83	54,650	63,300

FILBERTS:

Oregon	74	73	74	2,367	6,200
Washington	3/75	63	83	408	830
2 States	--	72	75	2,775	7,030

AVOCADOS:

Florida	59	53	66	1,633	4,200
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- 1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1943, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Walnuts, Oregon, 200; Filberts, Oregon, 100.

2/ Dry basis.

3/ Short-time average.

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FLAXSEED

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average:	1943	harvest:	1933-42	1943	cated	1933-42	1943	cated
	:1933-42:		: 1944			: 1944			: 1944
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ill.	--	9	3	--	12.0	12.0	--	108	36
Mich.	8	4	5	8.6	7.5	8.0	73	30	40
Wis.	7	12	6	10.9	11.0	11.5	78	132	69
Minn.	943	1,627	927	8.7	9.5	9.0	8,642	15,456	8,343
Iowa	95	348	122	10.2	11.0	9.0	1,153	3,828	1,098
Mo.	6	19	14	5.3	5.0	6.0	35	95	84
N. Dak.	546	2,007	1,024	5.0	7.5	7.5	3,078	15,052	7,680
S. Dak.	142	556	295	6.2	8.5	9.0	1,109	4,726	2,655
Nebr.	2	10	2	1/ 7.2	8.0	8.5	18	80	17
Kans.	94	293	152	6.6	7.0	4.5	673	2,051	684
Okla.	1/ 10	54	50	1/ 8.0	6.5	6.0	1/ 72	351	300
Tex.	1/ 20	34	34	1/ 9.0	8.0	10.0	1/ 173	272	340
Mont.	88	568	256	4.8	8.0	7.5	524	4,544	1,920
Idaho	1/ 4	2	1	1/ 8.9	10.0	9.0	1/ 35	20	9
Wyo.	--	3	1	--	4.5	4.5	--	14	4
Ariz.	1/ 12	22	20	1/ 21.9	22.0	22.0	1/ 273	484	440
Wash.	1/ 4	1	1	1/ 11.0	12.0	11.0	1/ 38	12	11
Oreg.	1/ 3	5	2	1/ 11.0	13.0	11.5	1/ 31	65	23
Calif.	1/ 90	293	164	1/ 17.5	16.0	17.0	1/ 1,565	4,688	2,788
U.S.	2,048	5,867	3,079	7.7	8.9	8.6	17,180	52,008	26,541
1/ Short-time average.									

HEMP

State	Fiber			Seed		
	Acreage			Acreage		
	Planted	Harvested	For	Planted	Harvested	For
	:1943	:1944	:Average:	:1943	:1944	:Average:
			:1938-42:			:1938-42:
	Acres					
Ind.	7,600	--	--	5,700	--	--
Ill.	43,000	17,200	--	37,000	16,900	--
Wis.	32,000	22,200	3,200	29,000	21,000	--
Minn.	46,000	13,000	--	30,000	12,000	--
Iowa	45,000	17,000	--	40,000	16,000	--
Ky.	4,400	2,000	1,960	4,200	1,500	1/ 47,000
Tenn.	--	--	--	--	700	1,500
						6,392
						1/ 40,000
						1,200
U.S.	178,000	71,400	--	145,900	67,400	1/ 47,700
						1,500
						--
						1/ 40,500
						1,200
1/ Revised.						

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

as of
July 1, 1944

BEANS, Dry edible 1/

	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
State	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Harvested	For	Average
	:1933-42:	1943	:harvest:	1933-42:	1943	:cated:	:1933-42:	1943	:cated:
	:1933-42:	:1944		:1944		:1944			:1944
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	8	6	5	1,014	1,080	1,000	88	65	50
Vt.	3	2	1	619	650	640	16	13	6
N.Y.	147	113	119	828	990	850	1,225	1,119	11,012
Mich.	538	5/617	660	829	5/830	830	4,418	5/5,121	5,478
Wis.	4	7	3	491	650	650	18	46	20
Minn.	4	8	8	434	630	580	17	50	46
N.Dak.	---	4	2	---	600	400	---	24	8
S.Dak.	---	2	1	---	275	350	---	6	4
Nebr.	19	80	55	1,136	1,150	1,400	239	920	770
Kans.	3	1	1	3/ 337	240	400	9	2	4
Tex.	---	7	5	---	200	300	---	4/14	15
Mont.	20	59	27	1,227	930	1,250	241	549	338
Idaho	110	162	147	1,453	1,530	1,500	1,611	2,479	2,205
Wyo.	51	112	90	1,204	1,230	1,260	630	1,378	1,134
Colo.	300	507	355	464	615	600	1,406	3,118	2,130
N.Mex.	178	240	240	339	330	350	637	792	840
Ariz.	11	14	15	449	600	550	50	84	82
Utah	3/ 4	10	11	3/ 639	1,000	800	3/ 30	100	88
Wash.	2	4	4	3/1,045	1,100	1,200	21	44	48
Oreg.	2	3	2	733	1,000	950	12	30	19
Calif.	350	442	411	1,272	1,169	1,231	4,470	5,169	5,061
U.S.	1,756	5/2,400	2,162	858.7	5/880.1	895.4	15,133	5/21,123	19,358

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Not including Blackeye peas.

5/ Revised

RICE

Acreage				Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average:	Harvested	For	Average:	Indi-	Average:	Indi-		
	:1933-42:	:1943	:harvest,	:1933-42:	:1943	:1933-42:	:1943		
	:1933-42:	:1944	:1944	:	:1944	:	:1944		
	Thousand acres			Bushels		Thousand bushels			
Ark.	180	253	268	50.3	47.0	9,068	11,891		
La.	482	621	571	40.9	38.5	19,663	23,908		
Tex.	243	396	392	49.9	51.0	12,004	20,196		
Calif.	131	230	246	68.9	61.0	8,892	14,030		
U.S.	1,036	1,500	1,477	48.1	46.7	49,626	70,025		

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES

1933-42 Average, 1943, and 1944

Month	Monthly total			Daily average per capita		
	Average	1943	1944	1944	Average	1943
	1933-42			1943	1933-42	
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds	
May	10,858	11,873	11,904	100	2.70	2.81
June	11,260	12,576	12,540	100	2.89	3.07
Jan.-June Incl.	55,011	61,581	61,672	100.1	2.34	2.50
						2.46

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	July 1			State and Division	July 1		
	Average	1943	1944		Average	1943	1944
	1933-42				1933-42		
	Pounds				Pounds		
Me.	16.8	19.4	19.5	Md.	16.3	17.5	17.1
N.H.	17.1	19.7	18.0	Va.	13.4	14.0	13.4
Vt.	18.3	21.0	20.1	W.Va.	14.4	14.2	13.9
Mass.	19.0	19.5	20.6	N.C.	12.9	13.8	13.8
Conn.	19.0	19.5	19.5	S.C.	11.1	12.2	10.8
N.Y.	21.7	23.2	22.9	Ga.	9.3	10.2	9.7
N.J.	21.1	21.8	21.7	S.ATL.	12.56	13.58	13.07
Pa.	20.0	20.1	19.6	Ky.	13.6	14.9	13.6
N.ATL.	20.22	21.49	20.91	Tenn.	11.7	13.1	11.9
Ohio	18.6	18.7	18.7	Ala.	8.9	9.4	10.1
Ind.	16.9	18.0	17.1	Miss.	8.1	8.4	8.4
Ill.	17.4	17.9	17.8	Ark.	10.0	10.0	9.8
Mich.	21.2	21.9	21.5	Okla.	12.4	12.4	12.1
Wis.	21.9	23.2	21.4	Tex.	10.4	10.1	9.8
E.N.CENT.	19.83	20.95	20.00	S.CENT.	10.72	11.23	10.62
Minn.	19.9	20.8	18.8	Mont.	18.3	20.6	19.6
Iowa	17.6	18.8	18.0	Idaho	21.0	21.1	22.2
Mo.	12.3	13.3	13.3	Wyo.	17.1	18.6	18.6
N.Dak.	18.2	18.0	18.1	Colo.	17.0	18.6	18.4
S.Dak.	15.8	17.1	15.6	Wash.	21.8	22.5	22.8
Nebr.	16.7	18.2	15.9	Oreg.	20.0	21.9	21.8
Kans.	14.9	15.9	14.6	Calif.	20.1	21.5	22.5
W.N.CENT.	16.68	17.67	16.51	WEST	18.98	20.85	20.82
				U. S.	16.61	17.65	16.89

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 1, 1944

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on :	Eggs per :	Total eggs produced					
and	hand during June	100 layers	During June	Jan. to June, incl.				
Division :	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,850	1,628	1,707	1,656	32	27	215	211
N.H.	1,494	1,604	1,602	1,614	24	26	172	199
Vt.	818	822	1,770	1,827	14	15	93	100
Mass.	3,825	3,634	1,575	1,635	60	59	444	469
R.I.	347	357	1,536	1,695	5	6	40	43
Conn.	2,148	2,176	1,590	1,572	34	34	237	258
N.Y.	11,370	11,462	1,644	1,698	187	195	1,183	1,286
N.J.	5,451	5,572	1,539	1,554	84	87	549	595
Pa.	15,001	15,396	1,587	1,596	238	246	1,552	1,563
N. Atl.	42,304	42,651	1,603	1,630	678	695	4,485	4,824
Ohio	16,243	16,262	1,587	1,566	258	255	1,629	1,753
Ind.	11,760	11,366	1,602	1,560	189	177	1,236	1,252
Ill.	17,780	18,317	1,506	1,452	268	266	1,659	1,801
Mich.	9,253	9,863	1,638	1,638	152	162	927	1,061
Wis.	13,056	14,238	1,650	1,620	215	231	1,311	1,452
E.N. Cent.	68,112	70,048	1,589	1,558	1,082	1,091	6,762	7,319
Minn.	21,984	21,155	1,650	1,632	363	345	2,114	2,295
Iowa	26,945	28,255	1,560	1,530	420	432	2,502	2,759
Mo.	19,662	19,571	1,530	1,536	301	301	1,858	1,994
N. Dak.	4,904	4,606	1,554	1,527	76	70	339	432
S. Dak.	7,239	7,566	1,560	1,566	113	118	631	709
Nebr.	11,839	12,605	1,590	1,566	188	197	1,200	1,285
Kans.	14,254	13,710	1,539	1,533	219	210	1,417	1,422
W.N. Cent.	106,827	107,468	1,573	1,557	1,680	1,673	10,111	10,896
Del.	761	797	1,506	1,611	11	13	75	82
Md.	2,596	2,757	1,458	1,506	38	42	251	272
Va.	6,558	6,818	1,413	1,386	93	94	625	649
W. Va.	3,328	3,458	1,584	1,530	53	53	329	334
N.C.	7,881	8,034	1,278	1,182	101	96	633	634
S.C.	2,938	3,071	1,140	1,122	33	34	203	217
Ge.	6,144	6,304	1,188	1,182	73	75	434	441
Fla.	1,702	1,453	1,341	1,299	23	19	143	135
S. Atl.	31,908	32,742	1,332	1,301	425	426	2,693	2,764
Ky.	8,397	7,851	1,458	1,386	122	109	817	812
Tenn.	8,288	8,066	1,350	1,296	112	105	732	742
Ala.	6,665	6,244	1,251	1,254	83	78	482	464
Miss.	6,073	6,212	1,110	1,092	67	68	415	431
Ark.	6,726	7,048	1,248	1,209	84	85	500	518
La.	3,811	4,025	1,083	1,089	41	44	250	267
Okla.	10,047	10,462	1,446	1,470	145	154	996	1,069
Tex.	23,786	25,706	1,363	1,353	325	348	2,078	2,234
S. Cent.	73,793	75,617	1,327	1,311	979	991	6,270	6,537
Mont.	1,689	1,722	1,566	1,566	26	27	152	162
Idaho	1,871	2,029	1,632	1,581	31	32	181	204
Wyo.	693	720	1,626	1,560	11	11	65	68
Colo.	3,126	3,514	1,584	1,566	50	55	306	315
N. Mex.	1,068	1,111	1,356	1,398	14	16	92	96
Ariz.	514	484	1,446	1,365	7	7	48	47
Utah	1,926	2,248	1,500	1,665	29	37	192	218
Nev.	225	253	1,593	1,596	4	4	22	24
Wash.	5,294	5,036	1,680	1,686	89	85	548	532
Oreg.	2,814	2,908	1,671	1,674	47	49	298	306
Calif.	13,536	14,344	1,464	1,659	198	238	1,234	1,350
West.	32,756	34,369	1,545	1,632	506	561	3,138	3,322
U.S.	355,700	362,895	1,504	1,498	5,350	5,437	33,459	35,662

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